

English School-master

Teaching all

His Scholars of what Age soever the most

Early, Exact, and perfect order of distinct

READING and true WRITING

Our ENGLISH TONGUE

It is said, over yet been known of English

Teachers a direct course how any child, in particular, may call to a
understand any hard thing, which they shall be taught
first, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, and fifthly, and also be made
able to use the same, which is the true way of teaching, and
it is necessary to be known, for the sake of the child, to that
he may be able to use the same, and not to be taught to make
use of his letters, as the school-boys do, for they are
not able to give use to them as concerned in the first be men-
tioned, it is made not only for children, though the first be men-
tioned for them, but also for all others, especially for those that
are ignorant in the English Tongue.

In the next Page the school-master is to be taught how to apply to the
view of all Beholders, being forthwith of the first
Commodities of the English Tongue.
Devoted for this, that without any part of the

By Edward Core, Master of the Free-School

Printed and sold by

The School-Master his Profession.

I Professe to teach those that are utterly ignorant, to read perfectly, to write truly, and with judgment to write hand, and every way reason of our English tongue, with great expedition and pleasure. I will teach thee that art imperfect in either of them, to perfect thy skill in few days with great ease.

I undertake to teach my Scholars that shall be trained up for any Grammar-School, that they shall never err in writing the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced, in which, what rule and benefit it will bring unto School-Masters, who best know. And the same proffer do I make all other, both men and women, that now for want thereof are ashamed to write to their best friends, for which I have heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I assure all School-Masters of the English Tongue, that they shall not only teach their Scholars with greater perfection; but also they shall with more ease and profit, and in shorter time teach an hundred Scholars, than before they could reach forty.

I hope by this plain and short way of teaching, to encourage many to read, that never otherwise would have learned; and so more knowledge will be brought into this Land, and more books bought, than otherwise would have been.

I shall ease the poor parents of much charge they have hitherto in maintaining their children long at School, but best, against the Strangers that do now stand in the way of instruction, and uncertainty, shall by me plainly see and understand those things which they have thought hard.

I do teach the first part of Arithmetick, to know or write any number.

By the practice hereunto adjoynd, all Learners shall be able to tune their voices, as that they shall truly pronounce every kind of stile, in either Prose or Verse.

By the same practice, all Learners shall be able to attain the knowledge of the English Tongue, and of the use of letters, and civil behaviour.

The School-Master his Profession.

I have made a part of a brief Chronology, for practise of reading and a word, wherein thou shalt be much helped for the understanding of the Bible, and other Historie; and a Grammar-Scholar learn to know when his Authors both Greek and Latin, lived; and when the principal Historie in them were done. I have also made a Table containing and teaching the true writing and understanding of any hard English word, borrowed from the Greek, Latin, or French, and how to know the one from the other, with the interpretation thereof, by a plain English word; whereby the children shall be prepared for the understanding of thousands of Latin words before they enter the Grammar-School, which also will bring much delight and judgment to scholars. Therefore if thou understandest not any word in this Book, and before it is explained, seek the Table. If it be generally received, it shall cause one uniform manner of teaching; a thing which as it hath brought much profit unto the Latin Tongue, so would it do to all other Languages, if the like were practised and used. I have also given thee such Examples of fair writing, whereby in every School all bad hands may be abandoned, that if thou shouldst buy the like of any other (which thou shalt seldom find in England) they alone will cost thee much more money than I ask for my whole Profession.

If thou desirest to be further satisfied for the performance of these things, read the Preface, where thou shalt also see the reason of some things in the first Book, which thou mightest otherwise dislike.

The Preface for direction to the Reader.

O Ther men in their Writings (gentle Reader) may justly use such stile as may declare learning or eloquence fit for a Scholar; but I am inforced of necessity to affect that plain rudeness, which may fit the capacity of those persons with whom I have to deal; the learned sort are able to understand my purpose, and to teach the Treatise without further directions. I am now therefore to direct my speech unto the unskilful, which desire to make use of it for their own private benefit, and to such men and women of Trade, as Taylors, Weavers, Shop-keepers, Sempsters, and such others as have taken the charge of teaching others. Give me leave therefore (I beseech thee) to speak plainly and familiarly unto thee; yea, let me intreat thee to give all diligent regard to those things which I shall deliver unto thee; I seek nothing by thee but thy own pleasure, ease and profit, and the good of the Scholars: if peradventure for two or three days at the first it may seem somewhat hard or strange to thee, yet be not discouraged, neither cast it from thee; for if thou take diligent pains in it but four days, thou shalt learn very many profitable things that thou never knewest; yea, thou shalt learn more of the *English* Tongue than any man of thy Calling (not being a Grammarian) in *England* knoweth; thou shalt teach thy Scholars with better accommodation and profit than any other (not following this order) teacheth; and thou mayest sit on thy shop-board at thy Loom, or at thy Needle, and never hinder thy work to hear thy Scholars, after once thou hast made this little Book familiar to thee. The practice and order of study, I know is a stranger to thee; yet must thou now be sure that thou pass not over any one word before thou well understand it. If thou canst not find out the meaning and true use of any rule or word, and have none present to help thee; make a mark thereat with thy pen or pin, until thou meetest with thy Minister, or other learned Scholars of whom thou mayest enquire; and do not think it any discredit to declare thy want, being in a matter pertaining to Grammar, or other such like things as those of thy condition are usually unacquainted with; rather assure thy self, that all wise men will commend thee that desirest knowledge, which many reject; but they which refuse to be directed, I know are such as delight in their sottish ignorance, like *Scoggin's* Priest, who because he had

The Preface to the Reader.

I had used his old *Alphabets* for those dozen of years, would not leave it for the other new *Sumpsinus*, though it be never so good. Two things generally you must mark for the use of this Book: First, the true understanding of it in the matter. Secondly, the manner of learning of it, if thou be only a Scholar; then the order of teaching it, if thou be also a Teacher. And for the first, where I profess to teach with far more ease and pleasure to the Learner, and therefore with greater speed than others, understand the reason. Thou hast but two principal things to learn, to spell truly any word of one syllable, and to divide truly any word of many. For the first, I have disposed syllables so in the first Book, however at the first sight they may seem common, so as thou canst meet none, but either thou hast it there set down, or at least so many like, both for the beginning and ending, as that none can be pronounced unto thee, that thou shalt not be skilful in. And I have begun with the easiest, proceeding by degrees unto harder, that they first learned, all other might follow with very little labour. These syllables known, (because all words, be they never so long or hard, be made of them) thou hast nothing to learn, but to divide them; for which I have laid down so easy and certain rules (believe me that have tried) as thou shalt never err in any hard word. I doubt not, but thy own experience shall find this to be true, and so my promise in that point performed to the full, marvel not, why in the first Book I have differed in writing many syllables from the usual manner, yea from my self in the rest of my work, *templ* without (*e*), and *run* with one (*n*), and *Plum* not *Plumme*; my reason is, I have put there no more letters than are of absolute necessity, when in the rest I have followed custom; yea, often I write the word diversly (if it be used differently) the better to acquaint thee with any kind of writing. Touching the speeches at the end of the 1, 2, 4, 7 and 8 Chapters, regard not the matter (being vain) but my purpose, which is to bring thee to the present use of reading words of one syllable, which thou hast learned to spell, that so thou mayest have nothing in the second Book to learn, but only division of words, and other hard observations. The titles of the Chapters, and notes in the margin (which I would have thee always diligently read and mark) will make these things more plain unto thee. And where I undertake to make thee write true Orthography of any words truly pronounced, I must mean it of those words whose writing is determined; for there are many wherein the best English-men in this land are not agreed. As

some

The Preface to the Reader.

Some write *malicious*, deriving it from *malice*; others write *malitious* as from the Latin *malitiosus*: So some write *Germane* from the Latin, some *German* from the French. Neither do I deal with proper names, or strange words of Art in several Sciences, nor the unknown terms of peculiar Countreys (if they differ from ordinary rules) unless sometimes on some special occasion. I know ere this, thou thirstest that art a Teacher, to hear how thou mayest with more ease and profit teach an hundred Scholars than before forty: Follow my advice, and I warrant thee success. Let every one of thy Scholars (for the best thou hast shall learn that here which he knew not, neither needeth he any other for English) provide and use these Books; then divide thy Scholars into 2, 3, or 4 sorts, as thy number is (for more thou needest not, although thou hast a hundred Scholars) and place so many of them as are nearest of like forwardness, in one lesson or form, as in Grammar Schools, and so go through the whole number, not making above four companies at the most: so that thou shalt have but four lectures to hear, if thou hast an hundred Scholars; whereas before thou hadst forty lectures, though but forty Scholars. Then when thou wouldst hear any Form, call them forth all, be they ten, twenty, or more together; hear two or three that thou most suspectest to be negligent, or of a childish conceit, and let all the others attend; or let one read one line, sentence, or part, another the next, and so through, so that all do somewhat, and none know when, or what shall be required of him; encourage the most diligent and tenderest nature: and thus doubt not but thou shalt do more good unto twenty in one hour, than before unto four in several lessons. For by opposing each other as I have directed in the end of the second Book, emulation, and fear of discredit, will make them strive who shall excel; by this means also, every one one in an higher form will be able to help those under him, and that without loss of time; seeing thereby he repeateth that which he hath lately learned. Now touching the framing and sweet running of the voice, I have given this help; I have added for Prose all sorts of stile, both dialogue and others; and for Verse, Psalms, and other Verses of all the several sorts of usual, which being well taught, will frame thee to the natural reading of any English. But here I must make earnest request to all careful Ministers, that as they tender the good education of the youth in their Parishes, they would sometimes repair unto the Schools of such Teachers as are not Grammarians, to hear their chil-

becomg
dren

dren pronounce: and so help such with their discretion, that desire to use this Book in their Schools, for it is lamentable to see into what ignorant handling silly little children chance, which should at first be most skilfully grounded; which is the only cause of such wofull ignorance in so many men and women that cannot now write (without great error) one sentence of true English; therefore let parents now be careful to whom they commit their children.

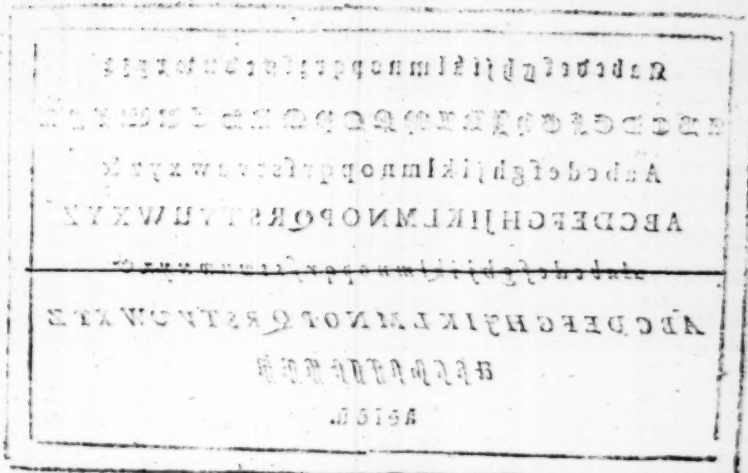
But to return to my teaching Tradesman; If thou desirest to be informed how to teach this Treatise, mark diligently the directions given in all places of the Book; and as thy Scholar is in saying his lesson, mark what words he misleth, and note them with thy pen or pin; and let him repeat them at the next lecture, and so until he be perfect, not regarding those where he is skilful. And let his fellows also remember them, to oppose him in their propositions. But methought I heard thee say, that my reasons have perswaded thee to be willing to teach this; but thou canst not move all their Parents to be willing to bestow so much money in a Book at the first. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, and then they shall save much by the bargain. But they will reply, that this little young child will have torn it before it be half learned. Then answer, that a remedy is provided for that also, which is this; First, the Printer upon sight hereof, framed the Horn-book according to the order of this book, making the first part of my second page the matter thereof, which in my opinion he did with good reason: for a child may by this Treatise almost learn to spell perfectly in as little time as learn well the Horn-book. But this latter being first learned, being the ground-work of spelling, all the rest of this work will be gotten with small labour. Secondly, I have so disposed the placing of my first Book; that if a child should tear out every leaf so fast as he learneth, yet it shall not be greatly hurtfull: for every new following Chapter repeateth, and teacheth again all that went before. I hope if it be a reasonable man, that this entrance to them prefixeth the manner how to understand the use of them, whereunto I refer thee, having been already over-tedious.

For the particular, ordinary sounding of the letters, I wholly omit, leaving it to the ordering of the Teacher, especially it being sufficiently and learnedly handled by another. Thus have I so prattled and chattered unto thee, as that I hope thou understandest my purpose and single heart for thy good: which if I find accepted, I may peradventure hereafter proceed

The Preface to the Reader.

proceed in my course, for the easy and speedy attaining of the learned languages; an argument, which as it is more pertinent to my profession, so might it rather be expected from me than this poor Pamphlet. But in the mean time, if in this you find my words true, accept my good will, and give glory to God.

FAREWELL.



RECEIVED

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The first Book of the English School-Master.

Teaching all syllables of two letters, beginning with the easiest, and joyning them together that are of the like sound, as you may perceive by placing (c) betwixt (k) and (s), and coupling them as you see, and then teaching to read words of two letters.

a e i o u
 Ab eb ib ob ub
 Ad ed id od ud
 Af ef if of uf
 Ag eg ig og ug
 Ah eh ** oh **
 Al el il ol ul
 Am em im om um
 An en in on un
 Ap ep ip op up
 Ar er ir or ur
 At et it ot ut
 { Ak ek ik ok uk }
 { Ae ee ie oe ue }
 { As es is os us }
 { Az ez iz oz uz }
 { Ai ei * oi * }
 { Ay ey * oy * }
 { Au eu * ou * }
 { Aw ew * ow * }
 Ar er ir or ur

If ye do ill, lie on us all
 Ah it is so, he is my fo
 wo be to me, if I do fo

a e i o u
 Ba be bi bo bu
 Bd bd bi bo bu
 Fa fe fi fo fu
 Ga ge gi go gu
 Ha he hi ho hu
 La le li lo lu
 Ma me mi mo mu
 Pa pe pi po pu
 Ra re ri ro ru
 Ta te ti to tu
 Ka ke ki ko ku
 Ca ce ci co cu
 Sa se si so su
 Za ze zi zo zu
 Ia ie is io iu
 Oa oe oi oo ou
 Ua ue ui oo ou
 Wa we wi wo wu
 Ya ye yi yo yu
 Up goon I see a py
 So it is, if I do ly
 Was it me, Oh lily
 You see in memory to be

This title of this Chap-
 ter must not be taught
 the Scholar, but only
 direct the Teacher.

When your Scholar
 hath perfectly learned
 his letters, teach him
 to know his vowels
 after two or three day
 when he is skilful in
 them, teach him to call
 all the other letters
 Consonants, and to pro-
 ceed with the other
 words of art, as the
 stand in the margin
 never troubling his
 memory with a new
 word, before he be per-
 fect in the old.

before a, o, u, like
 k, but before e or i like
 c, if no other letter
 come between.

(Now may you teach
 your Scholar, that he
 can spell no word with
 out a vowel.)

Teach him that (y)
 is: pro for (i) the same
 sound makes him read
 these lines distinctly.

CHAP.

The first Book of the English Schoole-master

The first Book of the

CHAP. II

Here you may teach your Scholars to practise of reading the same sort of words of three letters, and here you see that this and every new Chapter doth so repeatall that went before, that your Scholars as the spell regular may forget nothing. And thus we call a syllable; and you may remember the first two letters as oft as the capacity of a child shall require it. And for the more pleasure of the child, I have used such syllables as are used for English words.

If now your Scholar be ready in the former terms of a vowel, consonant, and a syllable; you may now teach him what a Diphthong is, especially those in the former chapter, ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou.

Eacheth to join the two former sorts of syllables together, I mean, (ab and ba) and so the rest; with practice of reading the same sort of words of three letters. And here you see that this and every new Chapter doth so repeatall that went before, that your Scholars as the spell regular may forget nothing. And thus we call a syllable; and you may remember the first two letters as oft as the capacity of a child shall require it. And for the more pleasure of the child, I have used such syllables as are used for English words.

Ba hab ba bad, ba bar, bat bay
Be hed, be heg be het
Bi bid, bi big, bi big, bi big
Bo bot, bo bon, bo bog, boy
Bu bud but bus, bu bul, bu buc buz
Da dad dag day dam daw day
De den det, de dew, de dew
Di did dig dim dim dip
Do dog dol dopt boy, dot dow
Du dup dul, du dun
Fa fal fan fat, fa fat
Fe fed fel fe fen few
Fo fog for sap, for sap
Ga gad, ga gay, ga gay
Gi gib, gig gil
Gu gub gug gul, gu gun gun gup gut
Ha had hag hap, ha hat haw hay
He hed hel hem hen hew
Hi hid him, hi hip, hi hip
Ho hod hog, ho home, ho hot hop
Hu hul hug hut, hu hum hur
La lad lag lap, la law law lap
Le led leg, le less let
Li lio lig lim, li lip, ai bi bo
Lo lob, lo lot for lot low
Lu lug, lu lut
Ma mad mam man, ma map mak mow map
Me meg men mes. Mi mil, mi mis
Mo mod mas mow. Mu mul mum mur
Na nag na nam. Ne nel net, new

Handwritten notes and corrections in the right margin, including words like 'fi fil fin fir', 'fu ful', 'ge ges get', 'go gob gap got', and various small annotations.

Pi nis nit nip. Po noo noz nor now
 Pu num nun nut
 Pa pan pas pat paw pay
 Pe ped peg pen. Pi pid pil pit
 Po pod pot. Pu pul pus put
 Ra rag ran ran rad raf raw ray
 Re res rew. Ri rib rig rim rip
 Ro rob rod ros rot. Ru rub cul rug rung
 Ta tap tar tax. Te teg tel ten tew
 Ti tib til tin tip tit. To tog tom top tos tow tay
 Tu tub rug tun tur
 Ua ual ualim can cap cat
 Ue uey hoy, ki kio kis kit
 Co cob cod cog, co com cow coy
 Cu cud cuf, cu cul cup cur cut
 Sa sad sag sam, sa saw. Se sel set
 Si sip sir sir. So sob som sot sow
 Su sum, su sup
 Ta sag sar saw. Te set sen. Tu su.
 Ve vel ves vet
 Wa ban bar bat. We ver
 Wa wag wal wan was wat way
 We wel wed wit
 Wi wil win, wo wol wor
 Qua qual quat. Qui quib quis quit.

In this kind of words of one syllable, we use only (c) before (a, o, u,) and (k) before (e) and (y, i) and not otherwise, except in fained words, as Cis for Cisy, Kat for Katharine: and in some proper names, as Cis the father of Saul: but we use (s) before any vowel, therefore I have placed them: as you see.

Boy go thy way to the top of the hill, and get me home the bay Nag: fill him well, and feel he be fat, and I will rid me of him, for he will be but dull as his dam: if a man bid well for him, I will tell him of it; if not, I do but rob him, and so God will vex me, and may let me go to hell, if I get but a jaw-bone of him ill.

CHAP. III.

Setteth down only all those Syllables that are of three letters, beginning with two consonants.

Bla ble bli blo blu Cha che chi cho chu
Bja bye byi byo byu Cla cle cli clo clu

Ask the Learner what consonants will follow (b); and let him answer (l) or (r) and practice him in all the rest. For the more perfect he is in them, the more ease and benefit you shall find when you come to the rules of Division in the second Book.

I call (n) a consonant here and elsewhere for examples sake, which properly is not so, to avoid multiplicity of rules.

Although I have so disposed these words, as that the later Chapters are a repetition of the former, yet would I have Scholars in every form say over some of that they have learned, and oppose one another, as I have taught in the first Chapter of the second Book.

Cra cre cri cro cru
Dra dre dri dro dru
Dwa dwe dwi dwo dwu
Fla fle fi fo fu
Fra fre fri fro fru
Gla gle gli glo glu
Gna gne gni gno gnu
Gra gre gri gro gru
Kna kne kni kno knu
Pla ple pli plo plu
Pra pre pri pro pru
Sca sce sci sco scu
Sha she shi sho shu

Sha she shi sho shu
Sla sle si so su
Sna sne sni sno snu
Sna sne sni sno snu
Spa spe spi spo spu
Sta ste si so su
Swa swe swi swo swu
Squa sque squi squo squu
Tha the thi tho thu
Tra tre tri tro tru
Twa twe twi two twu
Wha whe whi who whu
Wja wje wji wojo wju

CHAP. IV.

Here are joined the syllables of the former Chapters, with the second sort of those in the first Chapter, beginning with (ab). And then teach them to read words made of those syllables.

Bla blad, ble bled bles blew, blit blis, blo blot
Bra brag brand bra bras brat Bray
Bre bred bret biew. biam bio brow
Cha champ chay chas chat che chetw
Chi chil chip. Cho chod chop. Chu chul.
Cra crab crag cram. Cre crew
Cri crish cro crob cros crows, cru crum
Dra drab drat drag dram draw drap
Dre dreg, dri drip, deo drog, du drum
Dwe dwel
Fla flag flap flat flate flab, fle fled
Fli lit flo lot flow flor, fu fur
Fra fro, fre fret, fri frig, frog from frow
Gla glad glas, glo glew gli glio
Glo glos glow, glu glam, glut
Gna gnat gnaw gnaw gnaw gnaw gnaw
Gra graf gras gray, gri grig grin gro gre
Kna knap knaw, kni knit
Kno kno know knu knob knug.

Pla plat play. Pio plos plot plow, plu plumb

Pra prat pray, pre pres, pri prig

* Pra scab scan scag

Ske skeg skept skew, ski skill skin skip

See scot scot. Seal seam

Ska shad shal, shes shes shew

Sla shab shap shew

Slit shod slip slit shod shoo, slu slut

Smel smel, smi smit, smo smu smut

Sna snag snap snat, sni snip, sno snow, snu snut

Spa span spar, spe sped spen spew

Spi spit spin spit, spo spar, spu spur

Stra stag star star shap shew

Sti stil stil stir, sto stod stow, stu stub stut stur

Swa swad swag swan, swap sway, swe swel

Swi swig swit swim

Tha then that thew, the them then they

Thi thin this, tho thou. Thi thus

Tra trap trap tre try. Tri trim trip

Tro trop troto tray, tru trub trus

Twis twig

Wla what whe when weh, whi whip, who whole whom

Wla wrap, wre wren, wi wig wil, wo wot

Squa squab squad squar, squi squib.

I met a man by the way this day, who when he saw me, hit me a blow that it did swell, for that I did not stir my cap when I met him. But I fled from him, and ran my way; Then did he fret, and out-ran me; and drew out his staff, that had a knob on the end, and hit me a clap on the skull, and a cross blow on the leg, so that I did skip at it, yet was I glad to know, and to see, as in a glass, my bad spot: and I will pray him, that if he shall see me so gross, and so far out of the way, that he will whip me well, so that I may know what I am to do.

CHAP. V.

SECTH down first all syllables of four letters, beginning with three Consonants. Secondly, joine them like the

* I have placed (c) and (k) as in the second Chapter. Although you shall find (k) written before (a) and (u) as in (skarlet) (skull) yet do the most exact writers say (scarlet) (scull), but Kalendar.

the former Chapter, with the like practice of reading. Lastly, it teacheth syllables made of Diphthongs.

Oppose your Schol-
lar in these as I
willed you in the
third Chapter for
the same purpose ;
the first of these is
ever (f) or (ch).

Make your Scho-
lars know perfectly
these Diphthongs,
and use them to
spell the two last by
their sound, and
not call them
double ee, or double
oo.

Sera sere seri sero seru
Skra skre skri skro skru
Sela sele seli selo selu
Sɔla sɔle sɔli sɔlo sɔlu
Spla sple spli splo splu
Sɔra sɔre sɔri sɔro sɔru

Stra stre stri stro stru
Spla sple spli splo splu
Spza spze spzi spzo spzu
Thra thre thi thro thru
Thwa thwe thwi thwo
thiou

Sera scrap, serat secret, seri scrub
 Shya shap, shied shew, shy shig shyd shyub shyug
 Sraa drag, drau drag, are tree, sei stot stoy
 Spla splat spli split
 Spia spiat, spier spier, spi spig
 Thya thyal, thyo thot, thui thram.
 At ail rail quail, stai staid, bra brain thain, wa wail
 Biau baul scaule, lau laud
 Toi toil, boi hoil, soi sein coin, loi loil
 Ou our your or stout fou foul scoul cloud, how ho
 Fee feed bleed, the sheep, fee feel heel queen
 Boo book look hook stood, fool pool stool

CHAP. VI

The former chapter doth fully teach to begin any word: these are of endings which we call terminations; therefore here I am enforced to use syllables that are no word.

Teaching all Syllables of three letters that can end any words of two consonants.

[illegible]

Ah eh ah uh
Ap ep up
As is us
At it ut
And end und
Ang eng ung
Ant ent unt
Ag ag ing ong una

Ent

Ba bal bald, Sea scal scalp, He hel held geld, Mi mil milk, Wi wil
 Ca cal call half calf, Pe pel pelf shelf twelf, Cu gul gulf
 Ba bal balk chalk walk stak, Hi mil milk alk, Ho pol polk, Hu hul hulk
 Ba bal bahm calum palm, He hel holm, Fi filim, Ho hohm
 Fa fal fallm, Wi fol folm, Swo twostn, Sea scal scalp, He hel help, Uhe whelp, Cu gul gulf
 Fa fal fals, Pu pul puis, Fa fal felt, He hel felt, Be hel belt felt melt smelt
 Gi gil gilt hilt tilt wilt spilt
 La lom lamp, Ken kemb, Com comb, Dum dumb thumb
 Cam camp cramp damp lamp, Shi shimp
 Po pom pomp, Du dint dump, Ju jum jump crump stump
 Da dam dams damp, Bre stem stems, Plu plum plums
 Da dan daun dance saunt saunt launt thaunt
 Fe fen fene hent pent, Qui quince since, Ou oun ouns
 Ba ban band land sand wand, Be ben lend spend send
 Fi fin find blind wind, Bo bond, Ho hound bound round
 Ha han hang, Si sa sing thing string, Ho you young strong wrong, Du dun dung
 Ba ban bank rank blank flank frank shank
 Li lin link hink pink shink, Mon mont
 Pa pan pant plant, gra graunt haunt, Ba ben bent sent ment rent want shent spent
 Di din dint mint slint hint splint, Fo fon font wont, hu hun hunt lunt blunt
 Da dap dapl geopl gripl, Co cou coul
 Ca cap carp, taps traps chaps hi hips lips quips
 So sop sops cops tops chops drops, Ca cap capt crapt lapt chapt krap, He kep kept
 Di dip dipt ript spt tpt skipt tript stript
 Do dot doyt soyt coyt cropt, Su sur sup
 He her herp, Cu cur curb, Ca car card cart dwarf wharf, Tu turk
 Ba bar barg larg tharg, Ue ver verg
 Di dir dirg, Go goz gozg, Su sur surg spurg,

Ba bar bark bark mark park clark spark

Who work, who work. Lu lu lu lu. P A H C

Da bar barin farin harin wadin charin swarin.

De ter term. Nist arm. Wo wo: wozm stozm.

Da bar batm warn yarm. **Hi** Arm quien Arm **Hi** Arm Arm

Bo boꝝ boꝝn toꝝn toꝝn. Bu buꝝ buꝝn tūꝝn spūꝝn.

Ca car carp harp-warp Harps

Ue bers. Wo? wo? Cu cur cur

Ca cart dart hart part quart wart smart tave

Da * aish dath lash. Ra rash gna gnash

Di dic dert. Foxt soxt thoxt. Hu hur hurt.

Fre-fresh. Fi ish fish

Bu gush rush blush hush crush push tush

Ta cask mask task. Des desk. Bu bus husk musk

Frei freis frist wirst. Du mus gust

Ca gas gasp wazp. Ki risp whisp crisp

Ca caſt haſt faſt laſt waſt taſt baſt chaſt

Be hes best. Je jest rest nest west yest chest wrest

Fi fis fift list wilt. To cos cost host lost most post

Du dust dust lust must rust

Ra ratt rattle. Ke ket kettle. Ti tit tictl spittl. Rut rattl.

Ba ath bath. Fa faith bath lath saith wath

Wish with. Doth doth mouth South South

Thy thrust, thra thrash, the thresh, thro throng.

Tell me now in truth, how rich art thou?

What hast thou that is thine own, seeing thou hast sold upon it?

A cloth for my table, a horse in my stable,

Both bridle and fiddle, and child in the cradle;

But no bag of Gold, house or free-hold.

My coin is but small, find it who shall,

For I know this my self, it is all but self. idga 2000

Both Cow and Calf, you know not yet half

She doth yield me milk ; her skin soft as silk.

I got without help, a cat and a whelp;

A cap and a belt, with a hog that was gelt,

With a pot of good drink, full to the brink, and larding done

And I had a Lark, and a Fawn from the Park.

Thus much in haste may serve for a tale.

And so I must end, no vain words to spend.

* The reason of this difference is shewed before.

CHAP. XVIII

Teaching words ending first in the *ce*, then in four consonants, containing the hardest syllables of all sorts, with practise for reading the same: *may attacke touch and not*

Ca cat caught naught taught *quid quod quid quod* *und und*

Gi eight, he height weight: Si sight bight *alld alld* *alld alld*

Bon bought ought taught wrought lough *ad ad* *ad ad*

Ru rug ruple rugles *ing ing* *ing ing* *ing ing*

Bel belch welch: Fi fil filch milch pisch *ing ing* *ing ing*

Am amb ambl bumble. Scere scremb: Pi nim nimbler *ing ing*

Fu fumb fumbler fumbler: Pi nim nimbler *ing ing* *ing ing*

Am amp ambl bumble example: Teai temple Pini pimple *ing ing*

Pu pum pump pumpl. Pomps pomps. Pumps *ing ing* *ing ing*

Bla blanch branch panth. Ben bench, wi wiinch *ing ing*

Ca can candle handl: Spren sprengle *ing ing* *ing ing*

Ma man mantl. Span sprantl. Gun gruntl *ing ing* *ing ing*

Ten tenth: Pi nin ninth: De dep depth *ing ing* *ing ing*

Ca cam camp campt stamp. Tem tempt, stur stumpt *ing ing*

Ki kin kindl spindl: Bu bun bundle *ing ing* *ing ing*

An ank. Wi wiingl springl: An unkl *ing ing* *ing ing*

Ma mangl tangl wangl: Mi mingl angl *ing ing* *ing ing*

Ga garb garbl march warbl: Cu cuc curdl *ing ing* *ing ing*

Cl cire circle *ing ing* *ing ing* *ing ing*

Fa far fardle. Gir girle. Bu bur hurdl *ing ing* *ing ing*

Ga gar gargl. Pu pur purbl: Ki kie kirt kirtl mirtl *ing ing*

Tu turtl. Wo wor worbl: Cu cur curdl *ing ing* *ing ing*

Ca cast castl. Wa wackl: Chi chistle Jug jugl *ing ing*

Da dath dath last waltr: Pu puth puth rustl *ing ing* *ing ing*

As ask askt. Cla clasp clapt *ing ing* *ing ing*

Ca catch watch scratch, It itch wotch. *ing ing* *ing ing*

Len length strength. Eight weight wrightes *ing ing*

Hand handl handls. Spin spindls burdl girle, Turtles *ing ing*

As I went thorough the Castle-yard, I did chance to stum-

ble in a queach of brambles, so as I did scratch my heels

CHAP.

C

and

For a here
many put
au: we may
put a before
n not pro-
nounced.

Words end-
ing in four
consonants,
most of them
being the
plural num-
ber.

and feet, and my gay girdle of Gold and Purple. Then I fought how I might wrestle out, but I dasht my hands into a bundle of thistles, till at length by strength of mine arms and legs, I wrought my self out, but did catch a cough; and caught a wrench in my ankle, and a scratch on my mouth; but now I am taught while I am in this world, how to wrestle with such as are too strong and full of might for me.

The End of the First Book.

The Second Book of the English School-Master.

Wherein is taught plain and easy rules how to divide truly and certainly any long and hard words of many syllables, with rules for the true writing of any word.

CHAP. I.

In this Chapter are set down the words of Art used in this Treatise, and other necessary rules and observations, especially words of one syllable, both for true writing and reading.

Mast. **D**O you think your self sufficient-ly instructed to spell and read distinct-ly any word of any syl-la-ble, that now we may proceed to teach rules for the true and easie di-vi-sion of any word of many syllables.

Schol. Sir, I do not well understand what you mean by a syllable?

Mast. A syllable is a perfect sound made of so many letters as we spell to-ge-ther: as in di-vi-sion you see are four syllables.

Schol. How many letters be in a syllable?

Mast. Any number under nine. As I do say that Welsh Knight brought strength.

Schol. What letters make a syllable?

Mast.

I divide your syllables for you until you have rules of division, and then I leave you to your rule: look not for any exact definitions, but for such descriptions as are fit for children: I make (h) a letter for plainness, which exactly is none, but a note of breathing.

Mast. Any of the vowels, a, e, i, o, u: as a-ny, e-vil, i do o-ver-turn-eth, u-ni-ty.

Schol. But Sir, I sometimes find two vowels together in one syllable: what shall I do with them?

Mast. You must call them a * Diphthong, which is nothing else but a sound made of two vowels.

Schol. Will any two vowels make a Diphthong?

Mast. No, * none that are fully sounded, but these: ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou, oo, ee, as in say, either, coin, taught, cunuch, ought, good, feed. Which when you find, you must joyn together, except in some proper names; as in Be-er-she-ba, Na-tha-ni-el: so in se-eth, a-gree-ing, and in such words, where a syllable begins with (e or i) is added to a perfect word in (ee) as es, agree, degree. But aa, oo, and such like, make no diphthongs, and therefore may not be joyned.

Schol. Yet do I find ja, je, ji, jo, ju; va, ve, vi, vo, joyned together, as in James, Jesus, join, Judas; value, verily, visit, vow: I pray you, are they then no diphthongs?

Mast. No, for j and v joyned with a vowel in the beginning of a syllable, are turned from vowels into consonants, as A-hi-jah, vul-ture.

Schol. What mean you by a consonant?

Mast. I mean all the other letters except the vowels; which can spell nothing without some of the vowels; as take (e) out of strength, str'ngth will spell nothing.

Schol. Why Sir, (y) did even now spell a word, yet it is none of the vowels.

Mast. Indeed (y) is often used for (i) when it is a vowel; but when they be consonants, they differ: for (y) is also a consonant when it is joyned in the beginning of a syllable with a vowel, as in yet, you; so yet differeth from yer, and such like.

Schol. I pray you shew me the reason why in (like) which was the last word you used, and in many words before, you put (e) in the end, which is not sounded?

Mast. This letter (e) in the end of a word not sounded, hath two principal uses. The first and chiefest is to draw the syllable long: as he is made mad.

A mill dam, a shewd dame.

*Diphthong.
* Teach that
any two
vowels that
will make a
perfect sound
is called a
diphthong.
* For when
one is little
sounded, I
call them im-
proper
diphthongs,
AE, OE,
in Latin
words make
a diphthong.
Consonants.*

*(e) not
sounded.*

My man hath cut my horse mane.
A great gap, gap wide.
Spare the spar. Be-ware of war.
Feed until thou hast well fed.
You feel not my pain, the wasp is fel.
He hid the Dr hide.
It is a mile to the mil.
A little pin, my flesh hath pine.
A branch of fir good for the fire.
A dor sitteth on the dore.
Toss the ball, toss the wool.
You have a dot on your nose, and you dote.
Rud is not rude.
A tun of wine, a tune of a song.

In this second, when e is long, it is commonly doubled, and makes a diphthong.

Schol. What is the second use?
Mast. It changeth the sound of some letters: but this use, with the further declaration of this letter, because it is harder than you will at first easily conceive, I will refer you to another place.

Make your scholars very perfect in these, and then you may try them in other the like.

Schol. Are no other letters not at all, or but little pronounced?

Mast. Yea, very many: as (a) is not pronounced in earth, goat, nor (e) in George, nor (i) in brief, nor (o) in people, neither is (u) pronounced in guide. All which words of all sorts I will set down afterwards, when I have given you more necessary rules in these three first Chapters, and you are better able to use them.

Letters not pronounced.

CHAP. II.

By this Chapter you may easily and plainly know how many syllables are in every word.

Mast. **I**f you will gently observe these things, you cannot err in any word of one syllable: therefore I will proceed to the division of syllables; which if you carefully mark, you shall never fail in dividing the longest and hardest word, that ever you shall read.

Schol. That will assuredly bring me great profit & pleasure; so when I meet with a long hard word, I stick so fast in the mire, that I can neither go forward nor backward.

And

And I never yet heard that any such rules have been yet taught by any : I pray you therefore tell me, what is the first general rule, or the chiefest ground in this book ?

Mast. Briefly, it is this : Mark how many vowels you have in a word, as in strength, ti-ed, e-spi-ed, sub-mis-sion, fa-lu-ra-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly, in which seven words you have as many syllables as vowels, and above seven syllables I remember no word to be.

Schol. But I find the contrary even in this rule ; for in these words you, have, brief, are more vowels than syllables.

Mast. It is well observed, therefore you must know that you can hardly find a general rule without some exceptions.

Schol. How many exceptions hath it ?

Mast. Three ; the first is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other vowel, not at all, or but little pronounced, as in chief, have, twice, where we have (i) sounded in chief, not (e).

Schol. What is the second exception ?

Mast. The second is, that if there be a diphthong, as in may, your, then have you two vowels in one syllable.

Schol. Are there not three vowels in your ?

Mast. No ; for I told you before, that (y) before a vowel in the same syllable is a consonant.

Schol. What is the third exception ?

Mast. Words ending in (es) have above one vowel, James, pre-serves, al-ways, names, hides, bones. But of these more shall be said hereafter.

Schol. Shall I never else find two vowels in one syllable ?

Mast. Yes, after (q) always is (u) with another vowel, as in quaff, queen, quick ; and sometimes after (g) as in Gualter, language : otherwise never ; unless we say, that in words ending (ven) as Heaven, even, are two vowels in one syllable, because we commonly pronounce them, even, heaven.

This Chapter teacheth plain rules to divide truly the longest and hardest English words that you shall find.

Schol. I have already wryt and retained learn'd to know how many syllables are in a word so soon as I see it; yet I know not how to divide them truly.

Mast. Mark then these rules following, and you shall never fail. The first is, if you have two vowels come together both fully pronounced, and no diphthong, you must put the former of them in the former syllable, and the latter of them in the syllable following, as in tri-al, mutual, saying, tri-umph, E-phra-im. Likewise when the same consonants are doubled, they are divided in like manner, as ap-hor, af-ford, ad-dar, let-ter, dif-fer, com-mon, ne-cessity, &c. Except when they are needlessly doubled in words of the plural number, as in plummes, hills, whippes, craggess, for plums, hills, whips, crags.

Schol. What mean you by the plural number?

Mast. When naming a thing, we speak of more than one: as one whip we call the singular number, because it speaketh but of one: and whips we call the plural number, because it speaketh of more than one.

Schol. But what shall I doe, when I find one consonant betwixt two vowels?

Mast. You must put the consonant unto the vowel following him, as in e-ver, e-nough, u-sed, be-came, re-port, de-li-ver, re-joy-ced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, except compound words.

Schol. What kind of words be they?

Mast. When two several words, which we call simple words, are joyned together, as in save-guard two syllables, not sa-ve-guard, three syllables: because it is made of compounded of two several words save & guard: so where-of, where-in, here-out, un-even, lame-hess, wife-ly. Where you must note, that if the last part be an addition only, and signifie nothing, as e-ness in lame-hess, we call that a derivative word, and not a word compounded: as (x) is put to the vowel before him, as in ex-er, ex-er-cise, ex-or-cise, the reason is, because (x) hath the sound of a consonant, (c) and (s) and (ss) cannot begin a word.

For the latter syllable must not begin with a vowel except the former end in a vowel. Double consonants. The plural number I will now leave, dividing those syllables which I have taught by rule, the better to bring scholars to present practice.

One consonant.

- a Because the former syllable cannot end with a Consonant except the syllable following begin with a Consonant.
- b We call that Simple that is not compounded.
- c The Simple W. d keep the same letters as when it was simple.
- d Therefore (x) is called a double consonant.

T
nants.

...come two or three consonants be-
twixt two vowels?

Maſt: Then, if they be ſuch as may, they muſt be joyned, for thoſe that begin a word, muſt begin a ſyllable in any part of the word.

Schol: How then ſhall I know which are conſonants that may begin a word, and therefore be joyned?

Maſt: If you went back to the third Chapter of the firſt Book, they are ſet down together: but becauſe I would have you perſect in theſe letters, I will give you of every one an example; as bleſs, chew, clap, creep, draw, dwell, flame, fret, glaſs, grace, know, play, praiſe, ſcab, ſhall, ſkip, ſlow, ſmart, ſnew, ſpend, ſquib, ſtand, ſway, that, trap, twain, when, wrought.

Schol: I pray you give examples, how theſe may be joyned in words of more ſyllables?

Maſt: Mark then diligently here, re-ſtore, not thus reſt-ore becauſe (ſt) may begin a ſyllable; it muſt not be thus reſt-ore becauſe a conſonant (if there be any) muſt begin the ſyllable, as in re-ſtain, ex-ſcrable and ſuch like: but in god-ly, ſel-dom, trum-pet, lod-ged, mor-ning, &c: the middle conſonants muſt be divided, becauſe none of theſe (d, l, g, m, p, q, r, n) can begin a word, therefore can they not begin a ſyllable. Again, you may not ſpell thus, lod-ged, becauſe (g) may begin a word.

Schol: Is then the ſame reaſon to be obſerved, if there come three or more conſonants together in the miſt of a word?

Maſt: Yea, altogether: for as many conſonants as can, be joyned, and the reſt divided.

Schol: How many conſonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Maſt: Three and no more; therefore, if in the miſt there come four or more, they muſt be divided, although four may end a ſyllable, as in words:

Schol: How ſhall I be ſure which three may be joyned?

Maſt: They are all ſet down in the beginning of the fifth Chapter of the firſt Book. But for more plainneſs ſake, I will give every one of them an example, whereof we have ordinary Engliſh words, as ſcraps, ſkrew, ſhrink, ſtroke, ſplit, ſpring, thrall, thwart;

Schol.

**Three or
more conſo-
nants:**

Schol. Give an example for dividing of these words wherein many consonants come together.

Maſt. One or two may ſerve, if you remember what hath been taught. As for this word con-ſtrain, you muſt not ſay co-nſtrain, or conſ-train, or conſt-rain, or conſtr-ain, but conſtrain, becauſe (nſ) cannot begin a ſyllable; (ſtr) can; therefore it muſt begin it, ſo im-ply, king-dom, deſtruction, ac-knowledg, tranſ-greſs, &c. And this rule muſt you carefully ſtill prattiſe, that you may readily give the reaſon in all ſuch words, why every Conſonant muſt go to this Syllable rather than that. But ſtill look as before, that ſome compound words muſt be markt, as, miſ-like, diſ-like, tranſ-poſe, with-out, through-out, &c. which if they had been ſimple words, we muſt have ſpelled them thus, mi-ſlike, di-ſlike, tranſpoſe, as ye have learned: becauſe in compositions every word muſt have his own letters, not mingled with others.

Schol. But ſir, ſome men ſpell derivative words thus: ſpeak-ing ſtrength-en-ing, otherwiſe than you have taught.

Maſt. I know it well: yet becauſe, if ſuch words ſhould be ſo ſpelled, we muſt for them frame new rules (which were to bring a needleſs oppreſſion on Childreſs memories) and that the former rules can bring no inconvenience in any word, therefore follow them without fear or doubt. And thus may you by this that you have learned, ſpell truly, certainly, and with judgment any Engliſh word that can be ſaid before you.

Schol. Although all men will grant that theſe rules muſt of neceſſity bring a ſpeedy courſe of reading; to as many as are of years able to diſcern; yet many will not eaſily believe that little Childreſs can conceive them; and make uſe of them; and then they will rather bring conſuſion than profit.

Maſt. But experience hath taught the contrary: for a child of an ordinary capacity will, and hath eaſily conceived theſe rules being orderly taught. But diſcretion muſt be uſed, not to trouble them with any new rule before they be perfect in the old. The words of art here uſed are not above right in all; the moſt of them I would have the child learn, while he is learning to ſpell in the firſt Book, as I have given direction therein in the beginning; whither words, ſyllables, and rules

Object.

Anſw.

here being orderly taught, as is prescribed, neher (by the blessing of God) doubt of a comfortable success: therefore I wish that no man, with prejudicate opinion do reject them before he hath made tryal upon some ordinary wits; but I would have all such as teach to read, that they would make their Scholars as perfect in the rules of these three Chapters as may be, being of the chiefest necessity and use: and the other that follow, because some of them be more hard, containing only difference of sounds of our English letters and the other observations for true writting, if your Child be very young or dull, trouble him with understanding no more of them than he is fit to conceive and use: yet let him learn to read them all: for if it were granted, that he could understand none of them, no nor some of the former; yet while he reads them, he learns as much, and goeth on as easie, as by reading any other matter. For I demand what he understands when he readeth a Chapter in the Bible; yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one half for plainness sake, than otherwise I might, knowing, that in practising to read, he loseth not his labour.

Although these three Chapters be of grearest use for Readers; yet let your Scholar diligently read the rest. For although he do not understand some of the rules following at the first reading, yet he may at the second.

CHAP. IV.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certain Rules mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word of those letters which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plural number.

Of (e) in the end of a word.

Here (v) vi. h (e) hath the sound of a consonant. and (ce) (as (se) and when short words end in (e) we use so add (h)

Schol. I Remember you told me, that (e) in the end of a word is not pronounced; besides, that it maketh the syllable long, it also changeth the sound of the letters; I pray which are they?

Mastr. It changeth the sound of these letters, v. c. g. when any of the vowels go before, as au, eu, ou, ac, ic, oc, uc, ag, ug, so in eg, ig; as in hau, have, leu, leve, lou, love: so cave, fave, salve, hive, thrive: so c without e is sounded like k as in accord; but with e like f as in place, race: so h like, true, true: also ag age, stag, stage, so cag cage, hug huge, deluge: so bang strange, fringe: so larg large: so must of which e hath also made the syllable long, as you saw in ag age, hug

hug huge. Where you must mark, that the sound which hath in age and huge, being long in short syllables, is made by putting d before g, as in badg drudg. So it is also when e, i, o come before g, leg ledg, rig ridg, log lodg, which vowels before g, are never but long, except in liege, siege, which is by putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, we have e used in the end of many words not sounded, when neither it changeth sound, nor maketh the syllables long; why is that?

Mastr. We see it indeed often, but rather of custom (as they say), for beauty then necessity, as after i, but not after y, as in bie, bye, or after two consonants, or a consonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chaffe, sonne: whereas the learned languages neither double the consonant, nor use such e, as the Latins say incl, as ros; we mell, als rofs. And sometime we use not e, when the word is long, as after ll, as in all fall, shall: yet we use as longer without e, then alle with it: yea sometimes we use e after two consonants, to draw the syllables long, for difference sake, principally if the end of them be l, as in cradle, ladle, lest they should be pronounced short. like cradl, ladl, which some men would distinguish by doubling d, as saddle: but it is both unusual and needless to write bibl and childd, to make them differ from bible and child. And some pronounce these words, blind, find, bind, short: others blinde, binde, write e long, which e if we should write after some words, it would utterly overthrow the natural sound; as if we should write hang with e thus, hange we must pronounce it like strange, and hence ariseth the difference of the last syllable in hanger and stranger. So words sounding as long, song, and ending in ing, as reading, writing, if they should have e, would sound like frienge, hinge; as swing him in a rope, swindg him with a rod, which must not be written with dg, friendge, as some think: as the former examples shew, in these words fringed, hinged where d is never written.

Schol. If this be the custom without reason, what certainty should I hold?

Mastr. Although it were good and easie, both for our own Country.

* Especially after i and u as in espie, argue.

Whereas some would make such words asable two syllables, and that e in the end makes bl to be as it were a syllable, I can see no reason for it.

country-learners, and strangers, that certain Rules were known and practised (which thing might easily be done) yet because it lyeth not in us to perform, I wish you rather to observe the best, and follow that which ye have, than to labour for innovation which we cannot effect. And let this admonition serve for all customs in the rest.

Of letters not pronounced.

Schol. I remember you promised me to set down those words which have other letters besides (e), either not at all, or but little pronounced.

The joining of those kind of vowels may be called improper Dihihongs, because one of them is little heard.

Maist. I will either set you them down, or else give you rules to know them. Mark them therefore as they follow, (a) is not pronounced, when ea (or oa) come together, as in earth, wealth, beauty, abroad, road, boat, where (a) doth draw the syllable long, like (e) in the end, as appeareth by these words, beast, best, breast, brest, good, god, coast, cost as if you write brede, gode, &c. And hereupon this word year, yeer, yere is diversly written: yet we say, be-a-titude, cre-ate, cre-a-tor, &c. but creature: and therefore in proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Jehoshabe-ath, Gile-ad, Teko-ah, Bo-az.

(e)

(e) Is not pronounced in George, truth.

(i)

(i) In shield, field priest chief, brief thrive grieve siege maist, maister, their, view, mischief, fierce, friese, atchieve, marveil, relief, brief, adieu, interier, kerchief, lieutenant; fruit, fuit, bruise, bruit.

(o)

(o) In people; blood; yeomen; jeopardy.

(u)

(u) In guest; guise; buy; guide, prologue; build; tongue; guile; guilty; conduit; league; dialogue; plague pilogue; synagogue.

(b)

(b) In lamb; comb; chamb; debt; doubt; bedellium.

(c)

(c) In back; pack; deck; peck; lick; stick; rock; knock; buck; luck; and all the like; for we use no short words ending in (c) without (k) so in those that end in acle; ecle; icle; ocle; ucle.

Schol. Why may we not say; that (k) is not pronounced in these as well as (c)?

Maist. It differeth not much which: for although that (k) doth end our English words when they be long, as in bake; cake; speak; seek; like; look; duke; yet these that we make short, the Latins make the sound in (c), as lac; nec; hic; sic; hoc; doc; when we say; lack; dick; lick, hock duck. (g) In

(g) In resign, enigm, flegm, raigm, soveraign, Gascoign,

(g)

(h) In Christ, myrrh, ghost, John, whole, scholar, Ennuch, chronicle, authority, anchor, cholor, chrystal, Rhue, Rhenish, Rhetorick, abominable, melancholly, So in sozaign, or pertaining, as Thomas, Achaia, Chinah, zachariah, zichri, Chios, Aristarchus. So those that end in arch, as Monarch; but in the beginning seldom, as Arch-angel, therefore commonly called, Arkangel.

(h)

(gh) Coming together, except in Ghost, are of most men but little sounded, as might, sight, pronounced as mite, site, but in the end of a word, some Countries sound them fully, others not at all: as some say, plough, slough, bough, others plou, slou, bou, thereupon some write, burrough, some burrow, but the truest is, both to write and pronounce.

(gh)

(n) In solemn, hymn.

(n)

(p) In psalm, receipt, accompt.

(p)

(f) In Isle:

(f)

(t) Is always written, but little sounded before ch, when the syllable is short, not having another consonant next before, as in catch, scratch, ditch, botch, scatch, except in rich, which, much, in which custom hath prevailed against rules. But, if the syllable be long, or hath another consonant with ch, then it is not written, as in arch, reproach, cough, belch, &c.

(t)

Here many observe, that custom hath prevailed against reason, else why should a be written in hoar, boar, rather than dore, dote; or i in fruit, rather than in brote? But to know how to write them, and when, you shall find all that may breed doubt set down in the table at the end of the book, where you may ask counsel, as your doubts shall arise: and not only for these sorts, but for any other hard or doubtful word mentioned in this Book.

In such rules of writing, you must not only understand the first original word, but all derivations rising from it. Note that e long sounded not in se, nor sea, is always written with ee.

Schol. You told me you would observe something more in words ending in es, I pray you what is it?

Maist. Well remembered: it is, that words ending in es are most of the plural number, and are made of the singular, by adding e; for where it is needfull to use e in the end of the singular number, it shall not be needfull to use es, in the plural

Words of the plural number.

plural, as in jewels, engines; except the singular end in a vowel, or in w for u as in flies, pies, toes, crows; Therefore you shall find, hands, things, words, more usual in the rarest writers, than handes, thinges, wordes, with e although both ways be common; and this maketh the difference betwixt mills and miles, tuns and tunes, curs and cures, and not by writing them, being short, with the consonant double, as milles, tunnes, curres, which is needless, though usual, unless it be sometimes for difference of words as to make sonnes differ from the Latin word sons.

Schol: Are there then never more syllables in the plural number than in the singular?

Maſt: Yes sometimes; as when the singular number endeth in ce, ch, ge, gd, se, or sh; as in graces, places, churches, cages, hedges, noses, fishes; and this maketh the difference betwixt gags for a mouth, and gages for a vessel. Note also, that if the singular number end in f, it is turned in the plural into v, as wife, knife, calf, whose plural are wives, knives, calves.

Schol: Do all words in the plural number end in es?

Maſt: No, for we say, lice, mice, men, bretheren, oxen, teeth, feet, kine, and many others. And sometimes the singular and the plural are both one: as one sheep, ten sheep one mile, twenty mile, or miles:

CHAP V

This Chapter teacheth all observations that are necessary for the perfecting of a Scholar,

Sch: **W**hat is the first thing next to be learned?

Maſt: You shall find some words written with e and o single, when they should be written with the diphthongs ee oo, as he be me she do mother, for hee bee mee shee doo &c: But * thee when wee speak unto one, and the otherwise; and so must the pronunciation differ, as I will tell thee the matter. Secondly, that ph is as much as f, and is used in words only borrowed from the greek tongue, as in Physick, Prophet, Philip, Phenice; for the rest look the same; Thirdly, some letters besides those before mentioned, have not always one and the same sound

e and o
* which
Grammarians
call the
second person.

ph

as

as th is commonly sounded, as in these words, thank, thief, third, throat, thump, &c. *except in these words following, the*atham, the, them, than, there, their, these, brother, turneth, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus, and in words of more than one syllable ending in ther, thed, theth, thest, thing: as father, breath, ed, breatheth, farthest, seething.

Also g when e or i follow : brings great hardness to our learners and strangers, being diversly sounded g most often sounded as je, as in * agent, Georg, Gentile, gentle, except in these words, together, get, bragged, target, burgennets, gelb, gew, gaw, gear, vineger, finger, hanger, hunger, eager, sugar. And gi, as ji; as in giant, ginger, clergy, imagine, &c. except in begin, beggin, giddy, gift; gi; gilder; guilty; guallet; ginny; gird; girdle; girth; girton; give, giver; Gibbon; and derivatives ending in ger, geth, ged, ging, which follow the sound of the words whereof they be made; as in hanger, hanged, hangeth, hangeth; hanging. Some men think; that these few words might be thus differently written : a child's, gig; a Scottish jig; a gill of fish; and a jill of wine; but our English tongue will hardly bear ji in one syllable: therefore to be sure when to write g, and when j, know that the sound gi is always written with g, and write je always with j, taking those words that you shall find written with g in the Table. But our English proper names are written as pleaseth the Painter, or as men have received them by tradition; otherwise why should Jermaine be written otherwise than the first syllable in Germain? or Jesse rather than Gesse? And this, I take to be the reason why Gifford is diversly pronounced and made two different names, which is most like at the first to be but one : yea I have known two natural brethren, both learned to write their own names differently.

Moreover ti before on is pronounced as u, as in redemption: except s or x go before t, as question, adulation, mixture, and commonly before other vowels, as in patience. A Egyptian: except when a syllable beginning with a vowel, is added to a perfect word ending in i, as if ing be added to wish, to lofly, &c. is putting, loflyest.

But the hardest thing in our English tongue is true wy-

th like (3)
(th) written
only Scho-
lars under-

stand.
gi and ge
* The first
sort are so
ended like
the Latin
(g) the o-
ther like the
Greek.

...
...
...
...

...
...
...
...

(1) as ...

The Second Book of the

24

ting is to discern when to write *ce* or *se*, *ci* or *si*, or both, as in almost all indifferent, as some write *faulset* some *faulter* others *faucet*, so *plincer* or *pinser*, *bullace* or *bullasse* some *bulleis*, *cissers* or *cisers*, but exactly it is *scissers*. But because the most are written with *s*, as *sear*, *serve*, *side*, *sick*, &c. therefore you must write *s* before *u* and *i*, except with those words that are written with *c* in the Table, or any other made of them by derivation or composition: as if you know how to write *cite*, you must so write *incite*, *citation*, *incitation*, &c. to in others. Note that *ance*, *ence*, *ince*, *once*, *unce*, *ancy*, *ency*, are usually written with *c*: so it is after *e* in the end, as *temperance*, *prudence*, *excellence*, *grace* &c. except in *case*, *base*, *cease*, &c. when *s* is sounded like *z*, as *amale*. Words beginning with *tr* or *dr*, be always written with *t*, *circum* with *c*, as *transfer*, *circumstance*; for other exceptions, see the Table.

This is by adding a *u* to the beginning or end of *ci* or *si*, as in *Brasier*.

ci, *si*, *ti*, *xi*

But to know when to write *ci*, *si*, *ti*, *xi*, before *on*, mark that *ci* and *xi* are seldom, as *suspicion*, *complexion*; *si* more often as in those that end in *cion*, *cession*, *ension*, *ursion*, *session*, *fusion*, *gression*, *hension*, *tution*, *imission*, *passion*, *pression*, *pulsion*, *rision*, *tesion*, *swasion*, *version*, *vision*, as *redemption*, &c. But for particulars, if you doubt, view the Table.

Schol. What is there to be observed:

Mark. That divers other words of the same pronunciation by changing their signification, change also their writing, the Reign of a Prince, the rein of a horse, and the rain falleth

Two men came to me, their minds are there

Wait on me, and sell it by weight,

Nay not so the horse doth neigh.

The Sun shineth, my son creepeth.

Stand still here, that you may hear.

A true Prophet bringing much profit.

I heard that which was hard.

This *W*right cannot write.

Some men have a great sum of money.

Sometime we pronounce *(o)* before *(m)* or *(n)* like *(u)* as in *come*, *combate*, *custom*, *some*, *son*, &c.

Sometimes the same writing is diversly sounded, as *(s)* some:

Divers writings of the same sound.

o before m, or n.

The proper name written Some or Soam

Sometimes like (z) as we use their use. And when (i) doth
to come betwixt two vowels, as that it may be taken for a
diphthong by consonant, as Jehoiadah or Jehoadah.

Sometimes we shall have a word diversly written in the
same sense, as (w) is written for (u) as in brown for broun;
but especially in the end of a word: yet do now, how, differ
in sound from know, blow. And therefore I see no reason
why now and how might not be written as thou and yon,
thus, nou, houl; that is, to make a difference between these
words, to bow a bow, to sow for the sou; and so out and
ought, and such like. Sometimes we use the same writing
for sounds in words differing in signification, as the * heart
of the Hart panther.

A fowl can fly over a foul way.

Thou art skilful in the Art of Grammar.

The right ear: ear thy land, for an ear of Corn.

My brother May, may live till May.

Sometimes a word is diversly written and sounded in the
same sense, as many beginning with (in) intent, inform, or
entent, evenform: so bottel bottle; or yerke, or jerke; Jail or
Goal: So words ending in (i) as monie, journie, tansie, or
money, journey, tansiey. So words ending in (or) shoit, may
be indifferently written with (or and our) as honor, favor,
or honour, favour; except for, nor, dor, abhor.

Further you must mark, that words of more than one
syllable, ending in this sound (u) are written with (ous) as
glorious, frivolous; but words of one syllable with (us) as
truss or trus.

But * to know when a word endeth in (like) as in pub-
like, when in (que) as oblique, being both of one sound, is
hard without the Latin tongue, from whence most of them
be borrowed. The best help is derivation: for we write pub-
like, because we say publication, for (c) and (k) here be both
one; so Rhetorick, because we say Rhetorician.

The last thing I would have you to mark, touching this
part of true writing, is to know when to write (y) for (i) the
vowel, wherein almost so many men so many minds: some
will have it before certain letters; others, when it cometh
in a diphthong; but more reason they have, which write it
when

The same
writing of
divers
sounds.

The same
writing in as
divers sense.

Which some
write Hart.
Divers
sounds and
writings in
the same

* sense (o)
(like, que)
When you
have a word
derived of a
Latin word
which end-
eth in (cus)
write (like)
as in publike

from pub-
licus: but
when in a
word that is
derived
from a La-
tin word en-
ding in
(quus) write
(que) as ob-
lique from
obliquus.

when another followeth, as in saying, or in the end of a word sounded thus, as in many. But I think naturally and truly it ought not to be written, but in words borrowed of the Greek, as hypocrite, myrrh, mystical; all which words you shall find in the Table, where you shall find no other written with (y) for difference sake, although other where I have written (y) for (i) without regard, following the usual custom.

Schol. But Sir, I read a little before, Psalm; and you did not teach me that Ps may begin a word.

Mast. Well remembred: such diligent marking what you read, will soon make you a Scholar: the answer is this, that word is borrowed from the Grecians, and they join consonants that our English tongue doth not, *Adnason*; *Ptolomy*, *Rhodus*, *Stenes*, signifying the four fore-teeth, *pneuma*, spirit of breath, *Cuius* bastard-saffron. But these are very rare; so we have many terminations in proper names, and Latin words, that are not usual in English, as *sonus*, *aratus*, *fax*, *urx*: in proper names, *alz*, *arz*, *arz*, &c. These all is of the Latins: we use also in Latin *Stata*, not used in English, we use also to contract words in English, as hang'd for hanged.

Schol. Have I no more to observe for distinct reading?

Mast. That which the Grammarians call accent, which is the lifting up of the voice higher in one syllable than in another, which sometimes differeth in a word written with the same letters, as in incense, to incense; where (n) in the former word, as cense in the latter, is lifted up more.

You must observe also those which we do call * points, or stays in writing, as this mark (,) like to a small half moon noteth a small stay: two picks thus (:) makes a long stay: and one pick thus (') is put for a full stay, as if we had ended. When a question is asked, we mark it thus (?).

When some words may be left out, and yet the sentence perfect, it is noted thus; as Teach me (I pray you) to read.

But for the true framing of your voice in all these, you must crave help of your Master.

You must also know the true kind of writing used in some words: as a stroke over any vowel for *u* or *o*, as *ma* man,

shall not
be written
with
hand
shall not
be written
with

shall not
be written
with
hand
shall not
be written
with

Accents usually omitted in our English
Pr. nrs.
* The points are thus called
(,) a Coma.
(:) a Colon.
(.) a period.
(?) an Interrogation.
(') a Parenthesis, as is often called Bre-viations.

co. for con, &c. and so forth. In written hand there be many other. And to a word ending in a vowel, both sole it sometimes when the next word begins with a vowel, as thintent, for the intent, which exactly should be written thus, *th'intent

* Called
Apostrophe.

Lastly, you must write the first letter of every proper name, and the first word of every sentence and verse, with those that we call great and capital letters, as Robert, Anne. England, Cambridge: As also when we put a letter for a number; as V. for five, X. for ten, L. for fifty, C. for an hundred, D. for five hundred, M. for a thousand: Lastly, when we put a letter for a word, as Lord, LL. for Lords, B. for Bishop, BB. for Bishops.

Capital letters.

Schol. Now I am sure that I can never miss in spelling, or reading, nor (as I think) in writing.

Mastr. I know not what can easily deceive you in writing, unless it be by imitating the barbarous speech of your country people, whereof I will give you a taste, thereby to give you an occasion to take heed, not of these only, but of any the like. Some people speak thus: The mill standeth on the hell, for the mill standing on the hill; so knet for knit, bredg for bridg, knaw for gnaw, knat for gnath, belk for belch, yerb for herb, griff for grass, yelk for yolk, ream for realm, afeard for afraid, durt for dirt, gurt for girth, stomp for stamp, ship for sheep, hafe for half, sample for example, perfit for perfect, daunter for daughter, certu for certain, carcher for carechief, leash for lease, hur for her, fur and suster, for sir and sister, to spat for to spit, &c.

Corrupt pronunciation and writing.

So they commonly put (f) for (v) as feal for veal.

And a nox a nass, my naunt, thy nunkle, for an ox, an ass, mine aunt, thine uncle, &c.

Take heed also you put not (e) for (i) in the end of a word, as unitee for unity, no (id) for (ed) as unitid for united, which is Scottish: And some ignorantly write a cup a wind for a cup of wine, and other like absurdities.

Schol. How shall I avoid these dangers?

Mastr. By diligent marking how you read them written.

Schol. May I then never use my proper Country terms in writing?

Mastr. Yes, if they be peculiar terms, and not corrupting

We use to put (n) to the word, as mine for my, when the next word beginneth with a vowel, to avoid a gaping sound. Peculiar terms.

of

of words, as the Northern man writing to his private neighbour, may say, my lathe standeth near the Kirk-garth, for my barn standeth to near the Church-yard. But if he should write publickly, it is fittest to use the most known words.

Schol. What can now hinder me, why I should not readily and distinctly read any English?

Mastr. Nothing at all (if you be thoroughly perfect in this that I have taught you) unless it be want of more practice, which although this you have learned will so sufficiently teach you, that you cannot fail in any word (though you have never any other teacher); yet for your more cheerful proceeding; I would wish you (if you can conveniently) not to forsake your Master until you have gone through these exercises following, of which I have made choice of all sorts, both of prose and verse, that you may not be wanting in any thing.

Schol. Sir, I will follow your advice, I thank you for your pains, and crave the Lords blessing. And now will I oppose some of my fellows, to see how we can remember some of these things taught.

CHAP. VI.

Here is set down in order how the Teacher shall direct his Scholars to oppose one another.

Joh. **W**ho will adventure his credit with me in opposing for history?

Rob. I will never refuse you, or in any our Form, in any thing we have learned, begin what you will.

Joh. How spell you lo?

Rob. I o.

Joh. Spell of.

Rob. o f.

Joh. Spell from.

Rob. f r o m.

Joh. How write you people?

Rob. I cannot write.

Joh. I mean not so, but when I say write, I mean spell; for in my meaning they are both one.

Rob. Then I answer you, people.

Joh. What use hath (o)? for you give it no sound.

Rob:

*When your
Scholars
shall learn
this chapter,
let one read
the questions
and another
the answers.
When your
Scholars op-
pose one the
other, let
the answerer
answer
without book*

Rob. True, yet we must write it, because it is one of the words we learned, where (o) is not pronounced.

Joh. Are there any more of them?

Rob. Yea many: I will repeat them if you will.

Joh. No, that would be over-long. But tell me, why pronounce you not (e) in the end of people?

Rob. It is not pronounced in the end, if there be another vowel in that syllable.

Joh. To what end then serbeth it?

Rob. We have learned two principal uses, one is, it draweth the syllable long, as h,a,t, spelleth hat, but h,a,t,e, is hate.

Joh. How spell you Jesus?

Rob. J, e, s, u, s.

Joh. How know you that this is not written with g?

Rob. Because it is not in my table at the end of my book: all that be written with g, e, be there, & our Master taught us, that all other of that sound must be written with J, e,

Joh. How write you Circle?

Rob. S, i, r, c, l, e,

Joh. Nay now you miss, for if you look but into your table you shall find it Circle. Therefore now you must oppose me.

Rob. I confess my error, therefore I will try if I can requite it, What spelleth b, r, a, n, c, h?

Joh. Branch.

Rob. Nay but you should put in (u)

Joh. That skilleth not, for both ways be usual.

Rob. How spell you might.

Joh. m, i, g, h, t,

Rob. Why put you in (gh) for m, i, t, e, spelleth mite?

Joh. True: but with (gh) is the truer writing, and it should have a little sound.

Rob. If your syllable begin with (b), what consonants may follow?

Joh. Only (l) or (r).

Rob. Where learn you that?

Joh. In the third Chapter of the first Book.

Rob. And which will follow (g)?

Joh. l, r, o, r.

Rob.

- Rob. How probe you it ?
- Joh. Because g l a spells gla ; g n a gna ; g r a gra.
- Rob. When three consonants begin a syllable, how shall I know which they be ?
- Joh. We have them before twice set down : beades, put a vowel unto them, and see whether they then will spell any thing, as to str put a, and it spelleth straa but btra will spell nothing : because he cannot begin a syllable.
- Rob. Doth not str spell ?
- Joh. It spelleth nothing without a vowel.
- Rob. How many syllables are in this word Rewarded ?
- Joh. Three.
- Rob. How probe you that ?
- Joh. Because it hath three vowels, without any of the three exceptions.
- Rob. How diuide you them ?
- Joh. Re-war-ded.
- Rob. Why put you w to a ?
- Joh. Because it is one consonant between two vowels.
- Rob. And why diuide you r and d ?
- Joh. Because they cannot begin a syllable.
- Rob. What is the best way to spell a long word, as this, admonition.
- Joh. I must mark how many syllables it hath, which I find to be five, then I take the first, a d ad, then take the next m o mo, then put them together admo : so spell, and put to the third, admoni, and so until you come to the end.
- Rob. What if a man should bid you write this word ?
- Joh. I must follow the same order, first write down ad, then write unto it mo admo, then join unto that ni admoni, and so the rest, admoniti, admonition.
- Rob. What is the best way to make us perfect in spelling hard syllables ?
- Joh. My Master doth sometimes practice us in hard counterfeited syllables, through all the ~~the~~ vowels, as in through, through, through, through. Wraht, wraht, wraht, wraht, wraht. Variable, vermbles, yirmbles, yormbles, yurmbles. Waigh, weigh, &c. Valgh, veigh, &c. Janch, jench, jinch, jonch, junch.

Rob.

*Make your
Scholar
read over
this Dia-
logue so of-
ten until he
can do it as
readily, and
pronounce it
as naturally
as if he spake
without book*

Rob. What if you cannot tell what vowel to spell your syllable with, how will you be to find it? as if you will write from, and know not whether you should write it with a or o,
 Joh. I would try it with all vowels thus from, from, from from, now I have it.

Rob. But good man Taylor our Clerk when I went to School with him, taught me to sound these vowels otherwise than (methinks) you do.

Joh. How was that?

Rob. I remember he taught me the syllables thus: for bad, bed, bid, bod, bud. I learned to say bade, bide, bode, bude, sounding a bed to lay upon, as to bid or command; & bid, as bide, long, as in abide, bud of a Tree, as bude long like rude, for these three vowels, a, i, u, are very corruptly and ignorantly taught by many unskillfull Teachers, which is the cause of so great ignorance of true writing in those that want the Latin tongue.

Joh. You say true; for so did my dame teach me to pronounce for fa, fe, fi, fo, fu, to say, fa, fee, fi, soo sow, as if she had sent me to see her sow: when as (fe) should be sounded like the (sea) and (fu) to (sue) one at the Law.

Rob. But let me return to oppose you: how were you taught to find the natural sound of Consonants?

Joh. By the speech of a stutterer or stammerer, and to observe how he laboured to * sound the first letter of a word: as if the stammerer should pronounce Lord, before he can bring it forth, he expresseth the sound of (l) which is the first letter, and so of all the other Consonants?

Rob. How many ways can you express this sound li?

Joh. Only three: li, ci, and sci, or xi, which is cli.

Rob. How have you erred as well as I: for (ci) before a vowel doth commonly sound (li) and now I will give you ower for this time: but I will challenge you again to morrow, both in some few questions in some part of that which we have learned, and also after every lesson: and as you are in saying, I will mark where you miss, and therein will I deale with you.

Joh. Do your worst, I will likewise provide for you, and never give you ower until I have gotten the victory; for I

Let the unskillful teacher take great heed of this fault, and let some good Scholars hear their children pronounce these syllables.

* For letters first devised according to sound.

take not so much pleasure in any thing else all day.

Rob. I am of your mind: for I have heard our Master say, that this opposing doth very much sharpen our wits, help our memory, and hath many other commodities. But now let us look into our Catechisme, for our Master will examine us next in that.

Joh. Nay, by your leave, wee shall first read over again all that wee have learned with the Preface, Titles of the Chapters, and notes in the Margins of our Books, which we omitted before because they were too hard: for we shall go no further, before we be perfect in this

The End of the Second Book

A Short Catechisme

What Religion do you profess?

The Christian Religion.

What is the Christian Religion?

It is the true profession, believing, and following of those things which are commanded and taught us by God in the Holy Scriptures.

What call you the Holy Scriptures?

The word of God contained in the Books of the old and New Testament.

Doth the Scripture or Word of God, contain in it all points of the Christian Religion, and every thing necessary for the salvation of a Christian?

Yea.

Tell me then from the Scripture, How many Gods be there?

One.

What is God?

An everlasting Spirit, immortal, invisable, most strong, and only wise.

How many persons are there?

Three.

Which be they?

The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

How is God known?

By his works, word and Spirit.

What

Acts 12. 16

Ro. 10. 9. 10

Act. 4. 12.

1 Tim. 3. 16

17.

Deut. 4. 34

& 6. 4.

Eph. 4. 6.

2 Tim. 1. 17

John. 4. 24.

1 Joh. 5. 7.

Mar. 31. 16

19.

Mat. 28. 19

1 Joh. 5. 7.

psa. 19. 1, 2

Rom. 1. 28.

& 3. 17, &

Who created the World?

God

Heb 11. 3.

Whereof did he create it?

Of nothing, and that by his Word.

Gen. 1. 1.

Who made you?

God the Father.

1 Cor. 8. 6.

How did he create you?

In holiness and righteousness.

Eph. 4. 24.

Why were you thus created?

Rom. 11. 26

To glorifie God.

Gal. 27.

Are you able to do this of your selfe?

No.

Why so?

Because I am a sinner.

How came you to be a sinner, seeing you were so perfectly created?

By the fall of Adam.

What was his sin?

Disobediencie against God in eating the forbidden fruit.

Rom 3. 10.

How came it to pass that you are become a sinner in Adam?

1 Joh. 1. 8.

Because he was the Father of Mankind.

Rom. 5. 11.

How do you prove that you are a sinner?

Gal. 3. 19.

By the Testimony of mine own Conscience, and by the Law of God.

Psal. 19. 7.

What is the Law of God?

A perfect rule of righteousness, commanding good, and forbidding evil; the sum whereof is contained in the Commandments.

How many be there?

Ten.

Rehearse them.

1 Then God spake all these words, saying; I am the Lord thy God, which brought thee out of the Land of Egypt, out of the house of Bondage; Thou shalt have no other Gods but me.

Exod. 20.

2 Thou shalt not make to thy selfe any graven Image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in Heaven above, nor in the earth beneath, nor in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them; for I the Lord thy God, am a jealous God; and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and shew mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments.

The Second Book of the

3 Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain: for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

4 Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day; Six days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou, and thy Son and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

5 Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

6 Thou shalt do no murder.

7 Thou shalt not commit adultery.

8 Thou shalt not steal.

9 Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy Neighbour.

10 Thou shalt not covet thy neighbours house: thou shalt not covet thy neighbours wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his.

Are these words, I am the Lord thy God, &c. a Commandment or a preface?

A preface to the whole Law.

How be the Commandments divided?

Into two Tables, or parts.

How many be there of the first Table?

Four.

How many of the Second?

Six.

What do the Commandments of the first Table teach you?

My duty towards God.

What do the Commandments of the second Table teach you?

My duty towards my Neighbour.

Are you to use these Commandments as Prayers?

No: because they be not petitions, but Commandments.

Are you able to keep them without breaking any one of them in thought, word, or deed?

No.

Why.

Exod 31 18.

Mat. 22. 37

Mat. 32. 39

Why?

Because I am ready and disposed by nature to offend both God and my Neighbour. *Eph. 2. 3.*

To what end serveth the Law?

Rom. 3. 10.

To shew us our misery, and to lead us to Christ; and to be a Rule ever after of the well-ordering of our lives.

Gal. 3. 10.

What is the punishment for the breach of the Law?

Prov. 2. 11

Eternal destruction both of Body and Soul.

Pf. 119. 51.

Is there no way to escape it, and to be saved? Yes.

Rom. 6. 23.

How?

By Jesus Christ.

What is Christ?

The Son of God, Perfect God, and perfect man.

Act. 4. 12.

Could there no other meaner person be found in heaven or Earth to save you, but the Son of God must do it?

Neverily.

Mat. 3. 17.

Must he needs be God and man?

Rom. 9. 5.

Yes.

Isa. 9. 6.

Why?

Heb. 1. 6.

First, because he must dye for us; and God cannot dye; therefore he must be man.

Secondly, he must overcome death, which being only man he could not; therefore he must be also God.

Heb. 2. 14.

& 9. 12.

How did he save us?

1 Pet. 1. 19.

As he was man perfectly righteous, he performed the perfect obedience of the Law, and satisfied the Justice of God for me: And as he was God he overcame death, and raised up his body the third day.

Heb. 4. 15.

1 Pet. 3. 18.

Are all men partakers of this benefit of redemption purchased by Christ?

No, there are a number that shall have their part in hell with the Devil and his Angels.

Mat. 7. 23.

& 25. 46.

Who are they that shall have their part in the death of Christ?

Only such as truly believe.

What is Faith?

Faith is a full assurance of my salvation by Christ alone.

Gal. 3. 26.

Has every man this Faith in himself?

Job. 1. 12.

No, for it is the gift of God, and not of nature.

Mat. 16. 17.

How

How,

Rom. 10. 17.

How is Faith gotten.

By the outward hearing of the Word of God preached, and the inward working of the Spirit.

How is it strengthened and increased in you?

By the same preaching of the word, and the use of the Sacraments and Prayer.

How shall any man know whether he hath true and saving faith or no?

By the fruits and marks thereof.

What be the fruits of faith.

1 Pet. 2. 1, 2.

Act. 2. 37.

Heb. 11. 7

Psa. 119. 103.

1 John 3. 4.

A hatred of all sin, a continual care to please God in the duties commanded, and unfeigned love to Gods Word and to his people.

Rehearse the Sum of you faith.

I believe in God the Father Almighty; Maker of Heaven and Earth: and in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, which was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary: suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified dead and buried, he descended into Hell, the third day he rose again from the dead, he ascended into Heaven; and sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty, from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead: I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy Catholick Church, the Communion of Saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

How many parts be there of this Creed?

Two.

Which be they?

The first is God, the second is of the Church.

Let us now come to the means of strengthening Faith, as of the Sacraments, and Prayer: and first, What is a Sacrament?

A Sacrament is a seal and a Pledg of those benefits of my Salvation, which I receive by Christ.

Rom. 4. 11.

How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God?

Two.

Which be they?

Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord.

Who ordained them?

The Lord Jesus.

To what end?

To strengthen our faith, and to further our repentance.

Mat. 26. 16

1 Cor. 11. 23

How

How many things are to be considered in a Sacrament?

Two.

What be they?

The sign, and the thing signified.

In Baptism, which is the sign signifying?

Water.

What is the thing signified?

The washing away of my sins by the blood of Christ.

How is your faith strengthened by Baptism?

By Baptism I am received into the family and Congregation of the Lord, and am thereby fully assured, that both my sins are forgiven me, and the punishment due for the same.

What do you profess in Baptism?

To dye unto sin and live, unto righteousness.

In the Supper of the Lord, which be the signs that may be seen?

Bread and Wine.

What do they signifie?

The Body and Blood of Christ.

How is your faith strengthened by the Supper of the Lord?

By the Supper of the Lord my faith is strengthened, that as I receive the Bread and wine into my body to become mine, so doth my soul with all receive Jesus Christ, with all the benefits of his death, to be wholly mine.

Is the Bread and Wine turned into the naturall Body and Blood of Christ, flesh blood, and bones?

No, the Bread and Wine of their own nature are not changed; but in use they differ from other common bread and wine; because they be appointed of God to be signs of the Body and Blood of Christ.

Why then doth Christ say, This is my body.

It is a figurative speech used in Scripture, as Circumcision is called the Covenant, the Lamb is called the Paschever, and yet it is not the Covenant nor Paschever, but a sign of it.

How do you eat Christ's Body and drink his Blood?

Spiritually, and by faith.

Are all persons, without exception, to be admitted to the Supper of the Lord?

No.

Gen. 17. 11.

Rom. 4. 1.

John 3. 6.

Mar. 16. 16

Act 2. 38.

Rom 6. 3.

Mat 30. 26.

27.

1 Cor 11. 23

24. 25.

Ge. 17. 10.

11.

Ex. 12. 11

Jo. 6. 63.

Whc.

Who are not to be admitted?

Children, fools, mad-men, ignorant persons, known Hereticks, open and notorious sinners not repenting.

What must he do that will come worthily to the Supper of the

Tit 3. 10. Lord?

He must prove and examine himself.

1 Co. 11. 28. Wherein must he examine himself?

1. What knowledge he hath in the principles of Religion, and especially in this matter of the Sacrament.

2. Whether he hath true Faith in Jesus Christ, or no.

3. Whether he be penitent, and sorry for his sins past, purposing to leave them, and to live godly, and endeavouring himself to be in brotherly love and charity with all men.

Heb. 12. 14.

Then it seemeth there be some, who albeit they come, yet they lose the benefit of this communion in themselves?

Yea.

Who be they?

1 Cor. 11. 30

2 Chorn. 30.

18. 19.

Such as come not in faith, and are not grieved for their sins past as hypocrites, evil-men, Church-Papists, private enemies to Gods word: and so many of the Godly as come not sufficiently prepared; procure a punishment.

What is the other help you have to increase Faith?

Rom. 8. 26.

1 Joh. 5. 24.

Prayer.

What is Prayer?

Prayer is a spiritual action of faith, wherein we require of God, in the name of Christ, all things necessary to his glory and our comfort.

To whom must we pray?

To God only.

In whose name?

Psal. 50. 14.

In the Name of Jesus Christ.

15.

Then may you not pray to Saints and Angels, or to God in the

Job. 16. 23.

name of Saints and Angels?

No.

Why?

Because there is neither Commandment, Promise or Example in Scripture for it.

Mat. 5. 9.

How must you pray?

As Christ taught me, saying,

Our

Our Father, which art in Heaven; Hallowed be thy Name, Thy Kingdome come, Thy will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven: Give us this day our daily bread: And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us: And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the Kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever, Amen.

How many Petitions be there in this Prayer?

Six: Three Concerning the glory of God; and three our own necessities.

What are these words, Our Father which art in Heaven?

A Preface or Introduction to the Prayer.

What are these words, For thine is the Kingdom, the Power & the glory, for ever?

The Conclusion of the Prayer.

What do you owe to God for all his benefits?

Thanksgiving.

Is it enough you thank him, with your lips?

No, but I must be obedient to his Laws and Commandments: which grace the Lord grant me.

Sundry necessary Observations for a Christian.

1. That We keep a narrow watch over our hearts, words

and deeds; continually.

2. That with all care the time be redeemed; which hath been idly, carelessly and unprofitably, spent.

3. That once in the day (at the least) private prayer and meditation be used.

4. That care be had to do and receive good fine company.

5. That our family be with diligence and regard instructed, watched over, and governed.

6. That no more time or care be bestowed in matters of the world, than must needs.

7. That we stir up our selves to liberality to Gods Saints.

8. That we give not the least bridle to wandering lusts & affections.

9. That we prepare our selves to bear the Cross by what means he shall please God to exercise us.

10. That we bestow sometime, not only in mourning for

Psa. 116. 2.

Pr. 2. 23. 26

1. Pet. 1. 15.

Eph. 5. 16.

Gen. 25. 63.

Gen. 18. 19.

Deut. 6. 7.

Col. 3. 1.

Heb. 13. 16.

Col. 3. 4.

Mat. 16. 21.

Lam. 1. 10.

Dan. 9. 3. 4.

our own sin, but also for the sins of the time and age where-
in we live.

Titus. 2. 13. 11 That we look daily for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, for our deliverance out of this life.

Jam. 5. 14. 12 That we use as we shall have opportunity (at least as we shall have necessity), to acquaint our selves with some godly and faithful person, with whom we may confer of our Christian Estate, and open our doubts, to the quickning up of Gods graces in us.

Eccles. 7. 4. 13 That we observe the departure of men out of this life;

Phil. 1. 23. their mortality and vanity, and alteration of things below, the more to cōtemn the world; and to continue our long-
ing after the life to come. And that we meditate and muse often of our own death, and going out of this life, how we must lie in the grave, and have all our glory put off; which will serve to beat down the pride of life in us.

Deut. 17. 15 14 That we read something daily in the holy Scriptures, for the further increase of our knowledge.

Psal. 1. 2. 15 That we enter into covenant with the Lord, to strive

Neh 8. 39. against all sin, and especially against the special sins and cor-
ruptions of our hearts and lives, wherein we have most dis-

1 Chron. 34 21. honoured the Lord, and have raised up must guiltiness to
our own Consciences; and that we carefully see our Cove-
nant be kept and continued.

1 Pet. 1. 14. 16 That we mark how sin dieth and is weaned in us,
2 Pet. 2. 20 21. 22. that we return not to our old sins again, but wisely avoid
all occasions of sin.

Rev. 2. 4. 17 That we fall not from our first love, but continue still

Ja. 1. 19. 22 our affections to the liking of Gods word, and all the holy

Eccles. 5. 1. exercises of Religion, diligently hearing it, and faithfully
practising the same in our lives and conversations; that we
prepare our selves before we come, and meditate and confer
of that we hear, either by our selves or with others, and so
make our daily profit in Religion.

Eph. 5. 20. 18 That we be often occupied in meditating on Gods be-
nefits and works, and sound forth his praises for the same.

2 Tim. 4. 7. 8 19 That we exercise our faith, by taking comfort and
delight in the great benefit of our redemption by Christ
and the fruition of Gods presence in his glorious and blessed
Kingdom.

20 Lastly,

20 Lastly, That we make not these holy Practices of Repentance common in time, nor use them for course.

A Prayer framed according to this Catechism.

A Almighty God, and most merciful Father in Jesus Christ, as thou hast plainly set before us our cursed state, in the clear Glass of thy Heavenly word: so we beseech thee open our eyes to see it, and pierce our hearts to feel it, by the inward working of thy holy Spirit. For we Lord are most vain and vile creatures, justly tainted with the Rebellion of our first Parents, conceived in Sin, bond-slaves to Satan necessarily, and yet willingly serving divers lusts, and committing innumerable Sins against thy Majesty, whereby we deserve most justly to endure all miseries in this Life, and to be tormented in Hell for ever. But blessed be thy name (O Lord our God) who when there was no Power in us, no not so much as any desire or endeavour to get out of this woful estate, hast made us see and feel in what case we were, and provided a most Sovereign remedy for us, even thy dear and only begotten, *Son*, whom thou hast freely offered to us: not only kindling in us a desire to enjoy him, but enabling us by a true and lively faith, to lay hold upon him, and to be partakers of all his benefits, to the Salvation of our Souls. And now Lord, that it hath pleased thee by faith to joyn us to thy Son Jesus Christ, and by thy Spirit to make us members of his body, we humbly pray thee by the same Spirit, to renew us daily according to thine own Image: Work in our hearts daily increase of true Faith and Repentance, and in our lives a Holy and Comfortable Change: O God enable us in some good measure, to walk worthy of all thy mercies, and to serve thee who hast created and made us heirs of glory; and thy blessed Spirit, who doth continually sanctifie and keep us with faith, fear, and zeal, in true holiness and righteousness all the days of our lives. Finally, seeing of thy infinite goodness and mercy thou hast appointed divers excellent and holy means, for the daily encrease of thy grace in us, and for the confirming of us in Christian Conversation, we humbly beseech thee to grant all those good means unto us, and to continue them among us, giving us grace to use them purely, constantly, and Zealously, to the Glory of thy Name, and profit of our Brethren; and Salvation of our Souls, through Jesus Christ: To whom with thee, O Father, and the Holy Ghost, be given all Honour and Glory for ever. Amen.

undoubtedly to praise. A Thanksgiving before Meat.

O My Heavenly Father; I thank thee through Jesus Christ, for making these Creatures to serve me, and for giving me leave to feed on them: now I humbly pray thee, to give me Grace moderately and soberly to use them, that my bodily health may be still continued to thy Glory; to the good of others, and mine own comfort in Jesus Christ:

Amen. *A Thanksgiving after Meat.*

O Lord, feeling my body to be refreshed with Meat and drink, and my mind also fitted to do those things that thou requirest of me, let it now be my meat to do thy will, and those works which belong to my duty, with all cheerfulness and good Conscience: that for these and all other thy mercies my thankfulness in heart, word, and deed, may be acceptable in thy sight, to the end of my life, through Jesus Christ: To whom with thee and the Holy Ghost, be all Honour, Glory, and Thanksgiving, now and ever: *Amen.*

A Prayer for the Morning.

O Lord our Heavenly Father, we thy poor wretched Creatures give thee most humble and hearty thanks for our quiet and safe sleep, and for raising us up from the same. We beseech thee for Christs sake, to prosper us this day in our labour and Travel, that it may be to the discharge of our duty in our vocation; principally to thy glory, next to the profit of thy Church and Common-wealth, and last of all to the benefit and content of our Masters. Grant dear Father, that we may cheerfully and conscientiously do our business and Labour, not as men-pleasers, but as serving thee our God, knowing thee to be the chief Master of us, and that thou seest and beholdest us with thy Fatherly eyes who hast promised reward to them that faithfully and truly walk in their vocations, and threatened everlasting death and damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly do their works and Labours: we beseech thee, O Heavenly Father, to give us the strength of thy Spirit, that Godly and gladly we may overcome our labours, and that the tediousness of this irksome labour which thou for our Sins hast poured upon all Mankind, may seem to us delectable and sweet: Fulfill now, O Lord, these our requests, for thy Son our Saviours sake, in whose Name we pray as he himself hath taught us, *Our Father, &c.*

A Prayer

A Prayer for the Evening.

Most merciful God and tender Father, which beside thine inestimable mercies declared and given unto us in the making of the world for our sakes, in redeeming of us by the death of thy dear Son Jesus Christ, in calling of us to the knowledge of thy blessed work, in keeping us hitherto in thy Holy Church, and in thy most gracious governing of us, and all things hitherto, for our singular Wealth and Commodity; hast also most fatherly cared for us: kept us this day from all dangers both of Soul and body; given us health, food, and Apparel, and all other things necessary for the comfort and succour of this poor miserable Life; which many others do want for these, and all other thy good Gifts and gracious benefits, which shew of thine own goodness only, and fatherly providence, hitherto poured upon, and do presently pour upon us; and many others, we must humbly thank thee, and praise thy holy name; beseeching thee, that as all things are now hidden, by means of the Darknes thou hast sent over the Earth, so thou would'st vouchsafe to hide and bury all our Sins, which this day, or at any other time heretofore we have committed against thy holy Commandments: and now as we purpose to lay our bodies to rest, so grant the guard of thy good Angels to keep the same this night and for evermore: and whensoever our last sleep of Death shall come grant that it may be in thee, good Father, so that our bodies may rest both Temporally and Eternally, to thy Glory and our joy, through Jesus Christ our Lord: So be it.

The 119. Psalm.

Blessed are those that are undefiled in the way, and walk in the Law of the Lord.

2 Blessed are they that keep his Testimonies, and seek him with their whole heart.

3 For they which do no wickedness walk in his ways.

4 Thou hast charged that we should diligently keep thy Commandments.

5 O that my ways were made so direct, that I might keep thy Statutes.

6 So

6 So shall I not be confounded, while I have respect unto all thy Commandments.

7. I will thank thee with an unfeigned heart, when I shall have learned the judgments of thy Righteousness.

8. I will keep thy Ceremonies : O forsake me not utterly.

The Second Part.

V Herewith shall a young man cleanse his way ? even by ruling himself after thy word.

2. With my whole heart have I sought thee, O let me not go out of thy Commandments.

3. Thy words have I hid in my heart, that I should not sin against thee

4. Blessed art thou, O Lord ; O teach me thy Statutes.

5. With my Lips have I been telling of all the judgments of thy Mouth.

6. I have had a great delight in the way of thy Testimonies, as in all manner of Riches.

7. I will talk of thy Commandments, & have respect unto thy ways.

8. My delights shall be in thy statutes, & I will not forget thy word.

Proverbs, Chapter 4.

H EARE, O ye Children, the Instruction of a Father, and give ear to learn understanding.

2. For I give you a good doctrine, therefore forsake ye not my law.

3. For I was my Fathers Son, tender and dear in the eyes of my Mother.

4. He also taught me, and said unto me : Let thine heart hold fast my words, keep my Commandments, and thou shalt live.

5. Get Wisdom, get understanding ? forget it not, neither decline from the words of my Mouth.

6. Forsake her not, and she shall keep thee, love her, and she shall preserve thee.

7. Wisdom is the beginning ; get Wisdom therefore, and above all possessions get understanding.

8. Exalt, her and she will exalt thee ? she shall bring thee to Honour if thou embrace her.

9. She shall give a comely ornament unto thy head ; yea, she shall give thee a Crown of Glory

10. Heare

10 Hear my Son, and receive my words, and the years of thy life shall be many.

11 I have taught thee in the way of Wisdom, and led thee in the paths of righteousness.

12 When thou goest thy gate shall not be straight, and when thou runnest thou shalt not fall.

13 Take hold of instruction, and leave her not, keep her, for she is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walk not in the way of evil men.

15 Avoid it, and go not by it, turn from it, and pass by.

16 For they cannot sleep except they have done evil, and their sleep departeth except they cause some to fall.

17 For they eat the bread of wickedness, and drink the wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous shineth as the light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

19 The way of the wicked is as the darkness, they know not where in they shall fall.

20 My Son, hearken to my words, incline thine ear unto my sayings.

21 Let them not depart from thine eyes, but keep them in the midst of thy heart.

22 For they are life unto those that find them, and health unto all their flesh.

23 Keep thy heart with all diligence, for thereout cometh life.

24 Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put wicked lips far from thee.

25 Let thine eyes behold the light, and let thine eye-lids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the paths of thy feet, and let all thy ways be ordered aright.

27 Turn not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remove thy foot from evil.

The man is best, that hath not bent
to wicked read his ear;
Nor lead his Life as Sinners do,
nor sit in scorners Chair.

2. But in the Law of God the Lord,
doth for his whole delight,
And in the Law doth exercise
himself both day and night.

3. He shall be like the Tree that groweth
fast by the Rivers side,
Which bringeth forth most pleasant fruit
in her due time and tide.

4. Whose leaf shall never fade nor fall,
but flourish still and stand;
Even so all things shall prosper well,
which this man takes in hand.

5. So shall not the Ungodly men,
they shall be nothing so,
Be as the dust which from the earth
the wind drives too and fro.

6. Therefore shall not the wicked men,
in judgement stand upright,
Nor yet the Sinners with the just,
shall come in place or fight.

7. For when the way of Godly men,
unto the Lord is known,
And eke the way of wicked men,
shall quite be overthrowen.

The 4 Psalm.

O God that art my Righteousness,
Lord hear me when I call,
Thou hast set me at liberty;
when I was bound and thrall.
Have mercy Lord, therefore on me,
and grant me my request,
For unto thee unceasingly,
to cry I will not rest.

3. O mortal men how long will ye
my Glory thus despise?
Why wander ye in vanity,
and follow after Lies;

4. Know ye that good and Godly men,
the Lord doth take and chuse;
And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuse.

5. Sin not, but stand in awe therefore,
examine well your heart,
And in your Chamber quietly
see you your selves convert.

6. Offer to God the Sacrifice
of righteousness I say;
And look that in the living Lord,
you put your trust alway.

7. The greater sort crave worldly goods,
and Riches do embrace,
But Lord grant us thy countenance,
thy favour and thy Grace:

8. For thou thyself shall make my heart
more joyful and more glad,
Then they who of their Corn and Wine,
full great increase have had.

9. In peace therefore lye down will I,
taking my rest and sleep,
For thou only, O Lord,
alone in safety keep.

The 5c Psalm.

The mighty God,
th' Eternal hath thus spoke,
And all the world
he will call and provoke?

Even from the East,
and so forth to the west.
From towards the North,
which place he hath best;

God will appear
in beauty most excellent;
3 Our God will come
before that long time be spent

Devouring Fire
shall go before his face,
A great Tempest
shall round about him trace

4 Then shall he call
the earth and Heavens bright,
To judge his Folk
with equity and right.
5 Saying, Go to,
and now thy Saints assemble
My part they keep,
their Gifts do not dissemble.

6 The Heavens shall
declare his Righteousness,
For God is Judge
of all things more or less.
7 Hear my people,
for I will now reveal;
Lift Israel,
I will the: nought conceal.
8 Thy God, thy God
I am, and will not blame thee,
For giving not
all manner offerings to me.

9 I have no need
to take of thee at all,
Goats of thy Fold,
or Calves out of thy stall.
10 For all the Beasts
are mine, within the woods;
On thousand hills
cattle are mine own goods.
11 I know for mine
all Birds that are on mountains,
All Beasts are mine
which haunt the fields and fountains,

The 51 Psalm. The first Part.

O Lord consider my distress,
and now with speed some pity take
My sins deface, my faults redress,
good Lord, for thy great mercy sake.
2 Wash me, O Lord, and make me clean,
for this unjust and sinful act,
And purify yet once again,
my heinous Crime and bloody fact.
3 Remorse and sorrow do constrain
me to acknowledge mine excess,

My sins alas do still remain
before thy face without release.
4 For thee alone I have offended,
committing evil in thy sight,
And if I were therefore condemned,
yet were thy judgements just and right,

5 It is too manifest alas
that first I was conceived in sin,
Yea of my Mother so born was,
and yet vile wretch remain therein.
6 Also behold, Lord, thou dost love
the inward truth of a pure heart,
Therefore thy wisdom from above,
thou hast reveal'd me to convert.

7 If thou with hyssop purge this blot,
I shall be cleaner then the glass,
And if thou wash away my spot,
the snow in whiteness shall I pass.
8 Therefore, O Lord, such joy me send,
that inwardly I may find Grace,
And that my strength may now amend,
which thou hast swag'd for my trespass.

Turn back thy face and frowning ire,
for I have felt enough thy hand,
And purge my sins I thee desire,
which do in number pass the sand.
9 Make clean my heart within my breast,
and frame it to thy holy will,
Thy constant spirit in me let rest,
which may these raging enemies kill.

The 67 Psalm.

HAve mercy on us Lord,
and grant to us thy grace,
To shew to us thy accord,
the brightness of thy face.
2 That all the earth may know,
the way to godly wealth,
And all the Nations on a row,
may see thy saving health.
3 Let all the world, O G d,
give praise unto thy name,
O let the people all abroad
extol and laud the same.

H

4 Through

4 Throughout the world to wide,
let all rejoice with mirth;
For thou with truth and right dost guide
the Nations of the earth.

5 Let all the world, O God,
give praise unto thy name,
O let the people all abroad,
extol and laud the same.

6 Then shall the earth increase,
great store of fruit shall fall,
And then our God, the God of peace,
shall bless us eke withal.

7 God shall us bless, I say,
and then both far and near,
The folk throughout the earth alway,
of him shall stand in fear.

The 112 Psalm.

MY Soul praise the Lord,
speak good of his name;

O Lord our great God,
how dost thou appear?
So passing in Glory,
that great is thy fame,
Honour and Majesty
in thee shine most clear,

2 With light as a Robe
thou hast thee beclad,
Whereby all the earth
thy greatness may see;
The Heavens in such sort,
thou also hast spread,
That it to a Curtain,
compared may be.

3 His Chamber-beams lye,
in the Clouds full sure,
Which as his Chariots
are made him to bear;
And there with much swiftness,
his course doth endure,
Upon the wings riding
of wind in the Air.

4 He made his Spirits
as Herolds to go,

And lightning to serve,
we see also prest;
His will to accomplish,
they run too and fro,
To save or consume things,
as liketh him best.

5 He groundeth the earth
so firmly and fast,
That it once to move
none shall have such power;

6 The deep and fair covering
for it made thou hast,
which by his own Nature
the Hills would devour.

7 But at thy rebukes
the waters do flye,
And so give due place,
thy words to obey:
At thy voice of Thunder,
so fearful they be;
That in their great raging
they haste soon away.

8 The Mountains full high,
they then up ascend,
If thou do but speak,
thy word they fulfil:
So I kewe the Vallies
full quickly descend,
Where thou them appointest,
remain they do still.

9 Their bounds thou shalt set,
how far they shall run,
So as in their rage
not far pass they can;
For God hath appointed
they shall not return,
The Earth to destroy more,
which was made for Man.

The 112 Psalm.

THe Man is blest that God doth fear,
and that his law doth love indeed,

- 2 His Seed on earth God will appear,
and blest such as from him appear.
3 His house with good he will fulfill,
his Righteousness endure shall still.

- 4 Unto the Righteous doth arise
in trouble joy, in darkness light;
Compassion is in his eyes,
and mercy always in his sight.
5 Yea, pity moveth such to lend,
he doth by Justice things expend.

- 6 And surely such shall never fail,
for in remembrance had is he,
7 No tydings ill can make him quail,
who in the Lord sure hope doth see.
8 His faith is firm, his fear is fast,
for he shall see his foes down cast,

- 9 He did well for the poor provide,
his Righteousness shall still remain,
And his estate with praise abide,
though that the wicked man disdain:
10 Yea, gnash his teeth thereat shall he,
and do consume his state to see.

The 13 Psalm.

- Y**E Children which do serve the Lord,
Praise ye his name with one accord.
2 Ye are blest be always his name.
3 Who from the rising of the Sun,
Till it return where it begun,
is to be praised with great fame.

- 4 The Lord all people doth surmount,
As for his glory we may count
above the Heavens high to be.
5 With God the Lord who may compare?
Whose dwelling's in the heavens are,
of such great power and force is he.

- 6 He doth abase himself, we know,
Things to behold, both here below,
and also in heaven above.
7 The needy our of dust to draw,
And eke the poor which help none saw,
his only mercy did him move.

- 8 And so him set in high degree,
With Princes of great dignity,
that rule his people with great fame.

- 9 The barren hit doth make to bear,
And with great joy her fruit to rear,
therefore praise ye his holy name.

The 120 Psalm.

IN trouble and in thrall,
unto the Lord I call,
And he doth me comfort.

- 2 Deliver me I say,
From lying lips away,
and tongues of false report.

- 3 What vantage or what thing,
Get'st thou thus for to sing,
thou false and flattering liar?

- 4 Thy tongue doth hurt, I wene,
No less then arrow keen,
or hot consuming fire.

- 5 Alas! too long I slack,
Within these tents so black;
which Kedars are by name,
By whom the flock elect,
And all of Isaac's seed,
are put to open shame.

- 6 With them that peace did hate,
I came a peace to make,
and set a quiet life.
But when my tale was told,
Causeless I was controul'd,
by them that loved strife.

The 126 Psalm.

- W**hen as the Lord
again his Sion had forth brought
From bondage great,
and also servitude extrem,
His work was such
as did surmount mans Heart and thought;
So that we were
much like to them that use to dream.
2 Our mouths were
with laughter filled then,
And eke our tongues
did shew us joyful men.

The Heathen folk
were forced then for to confess,

How that the Lord
for them also great things had done.

3 But much more we,
and therefore can confesse no less;

Wherefore to joy,
we have good cause as we begun.

4 O Lord, go forth,
thou canst our bondage end,

As to Deserts
the flowing rivers send.

5 Fall true it is,
that they which sow in tears, indeed,

At time will come,
when they shall reap in mirth and joy,

6 They went and wept,
in bearing of their precious seed,

For that their foes
full oftentimes did them annoy.

But their return
with joy they sure shall see.

Their sheaves home bring,
and not empai'd be.

The 148 Psalm.

Give laud unto the Lord,
From Heaven that is so high,
Praise him in deed and word,
Above the starry sky.

2 And also ye,
His Angels all:
Armaies Royal.
Praise him with glee.

3 Praise him both Moon and Sun,
Which are both clear and bright,
The fame of you be done,
Ye glistering Stars of Light.

4 And eke no less,
Ye Heavens fair,
And Clouds of th' ayr,
His laud expresse.

5 For at his word they were,
All formed as you see,
At his voice did appear,
All things in their degree.

6 Which he set fast:
To them he made
A law and trade
For aye to last.

~~~~~

*The School-Master to his  
Schollars.*

**M**r Child and Schollar take good heed  
unto the words that here are set,  
And see thou d accordingly,  
or else be sure thou shalt be beat.

First, I command thee, God to serve,  
then to thy Parents, duty yield;  
Unto all men be courteous,  
and mannerly in town and field.

Your Cloaths unbuttoned do not use,  
let not your Hose ungartered be,  
Have Handkerchief in readines,  
wash Hands and Face, or see not me.

Lose not your Buckle, Ink-horn, or Pens,  
nor Girdle, Garters, Hat, or Band.  
Let Shoes be ty'd, pin Shirt band close,  
keep well your Hands at any hand.

If broken Hor'd or Shoo'd you go,  
or Slovenly in your array,  
Without a Girdle, or Umbrage,  
then you and I must have a fray.

If that thou cry or talk aloud,  
or Books do rend; or strike with Knife,  
Or Laugh, or Play, Unlawfully,  
then you and I must be at strife.

If that you Curse, Miscal, or Swear,  
if that you Pick, Filch, Steal, or Lye,  
If you forget a Schollars part,  
then must you sure your Points untie.

If that to School you do not go,  
when time doth call you to the same;  
Or if you loiter in the streets,  
when we do meet then look for blame.

Wherefore my Child behave thy self  
so decently in all assays;  
That thou mayst purchase Parents love;  
and eke obtain thy Masters praises.

The



## The First Part of Arithmetick, called Numeration.

**A**LL numbers are made by the Diverse placing of these Nine Figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. and this circle (o) called a Cypher: Now look how many of them stand together, in so many several places they must needs stand. But mark that thou call that which is next to thy right hand, the first place, and so go on (as it were) backward, calling the next to him towards the left hand, the second place; the next the third place, and so forth as far as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any figure standeth from the first place, the greater he is: every following place being greater by ten times then that next before: as (5) in the first place is but five; in the second place ten times five, that is, five times ten, which is Fifty; in the third place five hundred; in the fourth place, Five thousand; in the fifth place, fifty thousand; and so thou mayest proceed: As for example, the number thus placed, 1684, being this present year from the Birth of Christ, is, One thousand, six hundred, eighty four: 5703. being this present year from the Creation, (though otherwise commonly taken) is five thousand seven hundred & three. But my book growing greater then I purposed, pardon me (I pray thee) though I break off this matter sooner then peradventure (thou mayest think) I promised.

### Direction for the Ignorant.

**F**Or the better Understanding this Brief *Chronology* following: I thought good to advertise thee thus much: Thou must first be perfect in the numbers above, so far as concerneth the fourth place: then mark how I have divided the years of the world in parts, called, *five periods*; which I for plainness sake stick not to call *Chapters*: Therefore I begin my account five times, best answering (as I think) thy demands, when such a one lived, or such a thing done. For thou commonly movest thy question one of these Five ways; either how long was it after.

after the Creation? or how long after the Flood? how long after the departure out of *Egypt*, and the Law given? how long before Christ? or how long after Christ? as thou thinkest is nearest one of those times. If then thou findest the name as thou seekest, and the year set by it, look upward from thence to the beginning of the Chapter, and thou shalt see how long that thing thou seekest was from the time mentioned in the Title of that Chapter. Further, I have set down (as thou seest) in a diverse Letter, according to the diversity of the matter. If thou seekest for any thing proper to the Bible or Ecclesiastical History, seek in the Roman or *Italick* Letter; which thou usest to call the Latin Letter, and pass over those in the *English* Letter; for they concern not thy purpose. Again, if thou be a Grammar Scholar, or other, that would find something only concerning any prophane Author, seek only in the *English* Letter, passing over the other. And because I desire brevity, I have omitted the Kings of *Israel*, *Egypt*, *Assyria*, and the Prophets which wrote not, whose turns thou mayest easily find, by conference with the Judges and the Kings of *Judah*. And note, that (y) alone, standing by any number, signifieth (year.) Finally, my first purpose in making it, was for thy sake that learnest reading: therefore read them so often till thou canst run them over as fast as any other *English*.

# CHA P. I.

## After the Creation;

God having made the World, and Created Adam and Eve: Their Posterity was Born in the years after, as Followeth.

Year  
130 Seth  
253 Enoch  
325 Kenan  
395 Mahalaleel  
506 Jared  
622 Enoch  
686 Methuselah

Year  
874 Lamech  
1066 Noah  
1556 Shem  
1558 Japhet  
1656 The universal Flood, after which followed the generation of Shem.

## C H A P. II.

1691 Year.

After the Flood.

Year

2 Arphaxad.

37 Selah.

67 Eber.

101 Peleg.

The Tower of Babel Built.

Ren.

263 Serug.

192 Nahor.

222 Terah.

262 Haran.

352 Abraham.

416 Ishmael.

452 Sodom destroyed.

452 Isaac.

512 Jacob.

587 Ruben.

588 Simeon.

589 Levi.

599 Judah.

600 Dan.

601 Nephtali.

Asher.

602 Issachar.

Gad.

Zebulun.

604 Joseph.

609 Benjamin.

These twelve were the Sons of

Jacob, called the Twelve Patri-

archs; of whom came the twelve

Tribes of Israel.

Phineas.

699 Pharez.

642 Hezron.

643 Jacob went into Egypt, where.

they were 215 years.

Hercules Lxb.

Aram.

Prometheus.

Atlas.

Aminadab.

778 Aaron.

783 Moses.

Job.

Naasson.

Salmon.

858 Moses delivered the Children of Israel out of Egypt, then was the Law given.

## C H A P. III.

After the Law given.

Pharao Putt brought the people out of the Wilderness into the Land of Caanan and reigned 18 y.

41 Jubiles began, whereof 58 Orbnel judged Israel 40 years, whereof Cushman the Aramite oppressed them 18 y.

Rhodomantus.

80 Boaz of Rahab.

90 Ehud and Shagar, judged 18 y. whereof Eglon the Moabite oppressed them 80 y.

Troas ruled in Dardania, and called it Troy.

Pegasus.

Dipheus.

178 Deborah and Barak judged 40 y. whereof Iabin and Sisera oppressed 20 y.

198 Obed.

Year.

198 Obed born of Ruth  
218 Gideon judged 40 y. whereof  
the Midianites oppressed  
years.

Theſeus.

258 Abimelech 3 y.

261 Tola 23 y.

284 Jaiſ judged 22 y. whereof the  
Ammonites and Philiftines op-  
preſſed 12 y.

Amazones Battle againſt The-  
bes.

311 Iſſay judged 7 y.

318 Elon 10 y.

Troy deſtroyed.

329 Abdon the Pirathonite 8 y.

336 Sampſon 20 y. In the time of  
theſe 6 Judges the Philiftines  
oppreſſed.

350 Jeſſe Father of David by  
Obed.

356 Eli the Prieſt 40 y.

397 Samuel and Saul 40 y.

432 Brutus came into England,  
if the ſtory be true.

447 David reigned 40 y.

Nathan, Aſaph, Heman, and  
Jeduthun, Prophets.

477 Solomon reigned 40 y. and

481, in his fourth year, built the  
Temple before the Birth of  
Chriſt, about 916 y.

## C H A P. IV.

Before Chriſt.

639 Temple built.

900 Reſeſd.

Year

899 Rehoboam reigned over Ju-  
dah 17 y.

882 Abijam 3 y.

878 Aſa 41 y.

838 Jehoſaphat 25 y.

813 Jehoram 8 y.

805 Ahazia 1 y.

798 Joaſh 43 y.

758 Amaſia 29 y.

Jonah Propheſieth.

743 Rome built by Romulus  
upon four Hills, which are  
Palatinus, Capitulinus, Es-  
quilinus, Aventinus; and  
after enlarged by Servius  
Tullus, within the Walls,  
with other three Hills, Coe-  
lius, Uiminalis, and Quir-  
inalis.

729 Kingdom of Judah void 12  
years.

725 Sardanapalus.

718 Ahazia 25 y.

Kingdom of Iſrael void 22  
years.

700 Numa Pompilius the ſecond  
Roman King.

615 Lysurgus the Lacedemo-  
nian.

Joel, Hoſea, Amos, and Iſaiah,  
propheſied.

Tullus Hoſtilius the third Roman  
King.

677 Jonathan over Judah 15 y.

Michaiah alſo Propheſied.

662 Ahaz 15 y.

Hezekiah 29 y.

628 Sal.

## Year

628 *Salmanasar* carried ten Tribes of Israel captive to Babel, from whence they never returned:

And here the race of the Kings of Israel ceased.

*Merodach Baladan* began to bring the Empire from *Assur* to Babel.

682 *Simonides*.

*Aristoxenus*.

*Anchus Martius* the fourth Roman King.

*Archilochus*, *Zelutias*, *Homer*, *Phalaris*

617 *Manasseh* 55 years.

*Jeremiah* Prophesieth.

610 *Sappho* *Osilo*, *Stesichorus*, *Epimenides*.

564 *Nebuchadnezzar*.

592 *Amon* 2 y.

560 *Josiah* 31 y.

*Zephaniah* and *Habakkuk* prophesie

426 *Jehojakim* 11 y.

Captivity, where *Nebuchadnezzar* carried captive *Daniel*; and many others into Babylon, began the third year of *Jehojakim*.

*Jeremiah* continueth his Prophesie in *Judah*.

*Daniel* Prophesieth in Babel.

518 *Zedekiah* 11 y.

*Ezekiel* Prophesieth.

307 *Jerusalem* destroyed, and *Jeremiah* with the remnant of *Judah* carried into *Egypt*, where *Jeremiah* Prophesieth.

## Year

*Ezekiel* continueth his Prophesie in Babel.

501 Consuls two yearly began in Rome.

495 *Horatius Cokles*.

494 *Salathiel*

493 Dictators in Rome.

487 Tribunes of the People began in Rome.

468 *Zerobabel*.

456 *Pythagorus*, *Pindarus*, *Democritus*, *Cresus*, *Heracletus*, *Elope*, *Dolon*, *Thales* *Seven wise-men* *Pisistratus*.

456 *Darius*, and *Cyrus* his Son won *Babylon* from *Belsazzar*. began the Empire of the Persians, and gave leave for the Jews to return and build the Temple.

454 Temple began to be built.

The History of *Ezra*.

*Artachshastis*, call'd of profane Writers *Chambaces*, reigned with *Cyrus* his Father.

The History of *Esther*.

*Ahasuerus* call'd *Darius Hyastaspis*.

444 He divorced *Kastibi*, married *Esther*, hanged *Haman*, and advanced *Mordecai*.

431 Tribuni Militum.

425 *Darius* of Persia, call'd also *Artaxastis*, and of Prophane Writers, *Darius Longimanus*, reigned 36 y. *Haggai* Prophesieth.

Year

- Zachariah* Prophesieth.  
 423 *Malachi* the last Prophet.  
 424 *Nehemiah* his Story, who  
 Buildd the walls of *Jerusalem*.  
 387 Battle *Peloponessack*. 27  
 years till the *Lacedemonians*  
 overcame *Athens*.  
 386 *Rome* taken by *Gallus* a  
*Brittain*.  
 386 *Themistocles*, *Aristides*,  
*Archilus*, *Sophocles*, *Percle*,  
*Empedocles*, *Hippocrates*,  
*Parimenios*, *Aristarchus*,  
*Euripides*, *Herodotus*, *Aristo-*  
*bulus*, *Socrates*, *Alcibiades*,  
*Diogenes*, *Plato*, *Xenophon*,  
*Agessilaus*.  
 363 *Philip* of *Macedonia* Con-  
 quered all *Grecia*, after the  
*Thebans* had Subdued the  
*Lacedemonians*.  
 251 *Marcus Curtius*, *Mamilius*  
*Torquatus*.  
 350 *Aristocles*, *Demosthenes*,  
*Epicturus*, *Epaminondas*,  
*Theophrastus*, *Menander*,  
*Xenocrates*.  
 344 Wars with the *Sami-*  
*nites* at *Rome*, continued 49  
 years.  
 332 *Alexander* the Great conquer-  
 ed *Persia*; he entreated the *Jews*  
 Honourably, and Reigned 12  
 Years.

Now was the Empire of the *Grecians* Great, which after the  
 death of *Alexander*, was divided

Year

- into four Captains, whereof  
*Syria* and *Egypt* continued until  
 the Empire of the *Romans*; and  
 always vexed the *Jews*.  
 Now beginneth the Story of the  
*Machabers*.  
 301 Two Decis in *Rome*.  
 300 *Zeno* Author of the Sto-  
 icks.  
*Aratus*, *Demetrius*, *Phalere-*  
*us*.  
 288 *Pytolomy Philadelphus* caused  
 seventy Interpreters to Tran-  
 slate the *LXXII* into *Greek*.  
 283 *Hetruria* yielded to *Rome*  
 wholly.  
 272 *Regulus*, *Polybius*, *Clean-*  
*thes*.  
 267 War of *Carthage* and *Rome*  
 12 years.  
 241 Battle *African* with *Ruzi-*  
*dia*.  
 238 *Jesus Sirach*,  
 236 *Pebius Plautus*.  
 224 *Antiochus Magnus*.  
 219 The second Battle of *Car-*  
*thage*, because that *Hannibal*  
 had recovered *Spain* from  
*Rome*.  
 131 The third Battle of *Car-*  
*thage*, which was in three  
 years utterly Destroyed by  
*Scipio Junior*.  
 129 *Pharisees*, *Saducees*, & *Esenees*  
 began their Sects.  
 89 Civil War in *Rome* Eight  
 years, between *Marius* and  
*Sylla*, because *Sylla* bring  
 younger



## Year

younger was chosen Captain into Asia, to the Battle of rhydatich.

17 Tigranes King of Armenia.

65 Cato Ciceronis, Sallustius.

57 Cicero Consul.

57 Britain entered upon by Julius Cesar.

47 Julius Cesar reigned Emperor 5 years.

44 Virgil, Horace, Livie, Ovid, Cornelius Nepos.

42 Octavius Augustus Emperor 56

34 Herod the Great made King of Jury, after whose death his four sons were confirmed in his Kingdom, and called Tetrachs, See Luke 3. 1

Temple again, sumptuously build- ed by Herod.

Christ Born, in the 24 Year of Augustus: From which beginneth our usual account.

## C. H. A. P. IV.

## After the Birth of Christ.

16 Tiberius Emperor, after the Birth of Christ 16 years.

33 Christ Crucified.

33 Stephen Stoned.

42 Paul Converted.

42 Herod Agrippa President In Jury

## Year

He beheaded James.

42 Matthew wrote his Gospel.

44 James Beheaded.

46 Mark Preached in Egypt.

49 Luke Wrote.

50 Epistle to the Galatians written from Antioch.

53 Epistles to the Thessalonians, written from Athens.

54 Philip Martyred.

51 Epistle to the Corinthian from Ephesus.

51 To Timothy, from Troas.

To Titus from Troas.

55 To Corinth from Philippi.

55 Peters first Epistle.

56 Pauls second Epistle.

56 To the Romans from Corinth

57 Claudius Nero Persecutor.

56 Epistles to the Phillippians, Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon from Rome.

61 Acts by Luke (now as is thought)

63 James thrown down from a Pinnacle.

59 Epistle to Timothy.

59 Paul Martyred at Rome.

73 Jerusalem destroyed by Vespasian and Titus.

76 Ignatius Bishop of Antioch.

83 Domitian Emperor.

85 Nicotarian Hereticks.

90 Cornelius Tacitus, Suetonius, Aulus Gellius, Plutarch, Quintillian, Juvenal,

Appian Apuleius.

93 John Banished to patmos, where

(as is thought) he Wrote his

Year

his Gospel, and the Revelati-  
on.67 John returned from Patmos to  
Ephesus.

100 John dyed.

114 Pliny Writeth for the Chri-  
stians.

133 Calen.

170 Justinus dyed a Martyr.

180 Irenæus of Lions.

187 England Received the Gos-  
pel.

202 Clemens Alexandrinus.

210 Tertullian.

219 Origen.

Year

249 Cyprian.

289 Constantine Reigned in Eng-  
land.

307 Eusebius

333 Athanasius.

347 Hillary.

347 Gregory Nazianzen.

371 Ambrose B. of Millain.

375 Hieronymus.

400 Chrysostom.

409 Augustine.

414 Theodoret.

500 Goths conquered Italy, then  
increased Barbarism and Papi-  
stry.

## Directions for the Unskilful.

**I**F thou hast not been acquainted with such a Table as this following; and desirest to make use of it, thou must get the Alphabet: *Viz.* The Order of the Letters as they stand, without Book, perfectly, to know where every Letter stands, as (*b*) near the beginning, (*m*) about the midst, and (*u*) towards the end. Therefore if the word thou wouldst find begins with (*a*) look in the beginning of the Table, if with (*r*) look towards the end. Again, if the word begin with (*ba*) look in the beginning of the Letter (*b*) but if with (*bu*) see towards the end of that Letter; and if thou observest the same for the third and fourth Letters, thou shalt find thy word presently. Secondly, thou must know the Cause of the Difference of the Letters: All Written with the Roman, as in (*abba*) are words taken from the Latine, or other Learned Language: Those with the *Italick* Letters, as (*abandon*) are French Words made English. Those with the *English* Letters are merely *English*; or from some other Vulgar Tongue: the Word joyning unto it is ever *English*, and is the Interpreter of it in a more familiar English Word. But those that have no Word expounding them, are set down to let thee see their true writing, where I thought thou mightest otherwise err. And know further, that all the words that have in them (*y*) or (*ph*) together, or begin with (*chr*) or (*h*) is never pronounced;

nounced, or end with (*ism*) are all Greek words, as Hypocrites, Philosophy, Christ, Baptism. But where I say they are Greek, I mean with some difference of Termination, for they were brought from Greece to us, through Rome, where they were newly stamp't, and when they came to us, we coyned them after our fashion: as Christ is Latine *Christus*, in Greek *Christos*; so Baptisme in Latine *Baptismus*, in Greek *Baptismos*. The like must be observed for the Latine words, as those that we have ending in (*ion*) the Latine hath them in (*io*) creation, remission, in Latine, *creatio*; *remissio*. But touching the French, we have some of them with difference, and some without; and thus thou shalt discern them: those with Difference are marked with this (\*) as (*accomplish*) in French (*accomplir*;) and therefore you shall find it by this mark (\*); the other have none. Sometimes I refer thee from one word to another, as thus, in that word *Brigandine*, see *Barque*, then those two be of signification; and so thou shalt learn variety of Words.

When a Word hath two significations, if one be well known, I omit that, to bark as a Dog is well known, but a *barque*, that is, a little ship, is not so familiar, therefore I put down that; if I should put down all derivations, it would be over long; therefore I hope the diligent Scholar will learn by practice soon from the Primitive or Originall: I have therefore set down some few of the hardest, yet some Rules for them thou shalt find in the end: there are many more from Latin and French, but being well known, I omit them.

*Abandon* cast away

abba father

abbesse abba esse' Mistress of a

Punnery

abbreviate short

abridge see abbreviate

abute lye unto

abecedary the Order of the Let-

ters, or he that useth them

abbet maintain

abominable

abhor

abject base

abjure renounce

abolish make void

abricor \* k. of Fruit

aboard

abrogate see abolish

absolve pardon

absolve perfect

absolution forgiveness

abstinence restraining

abstract see abbreviate

absurd foolish

accent tune

accept take liking

access

access free coming to  
 accessary partaker  
 accident befall  
 accomodate fit to  
 accomplish \* finish  
 account \* to reckon  
 accord \* agreement  
 accurate cunning  
 accrew \* grown  
 ascertain \* make sure  
 atchieve see accomplish  
 acorn  
 active nimble  
 actual in act  
 acute witty  
 addict giben to  
 adieu farewell  
 address prepare direct  
 adjacent lying to  
 adjourn defer  
 adjure make to swear  
 administer govern or serbe  
 admire marvel at  
 admiral chief by Sea  
 admission receiving  
 adopt take for his Child  
 adore worship  
 adorn beautifie  
 adverse contrary  
 advertise give knowledg  
 adulation flattery  
 adulterate counterfeit  
 advocate attorney  
 advowson patronage  
 adustion burning  
 affable ready and Courteous in  
 speech  
 affect earnestly desire  
 affinity kin by Marriage

affirmative aboutying  
 affiance trust  
 affianced betrothed  
 agent doer  
 aggravate make grievous  
 agility nimbleness  
 agony heavy passion  
 alacrity cheerfulness  
 alarm sound to the Battle  
 alien stranger  
 alienation estranging  
 alight  
 aledg \* bring proof  
 alliance kindred or league  
 allusion pointing to  
 alude to point to  
 aliment nourishment  
 alms  
 almighty  
 alphabet order of Letters  
 altercation debate  
 allegory similitude  
 allegiance obedience  
 altitude height  
 allegation alledging  
 ambassadour messenger  
 ambiguous doubtful  
 ambition desire to honour  
 ambushment privy train  
 amorous full of Love  
 amplifie enlarge  
 anatomy gr. cutting up  
 anathema accursed  
 andiron  
 anguish grief  
 anchor  
 animate encourage  
 annually yearly  
 animadversion noting

|                                         |                                       |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| antichrist <b>Against Christ</b>        | architect <b>chief builder</b>        |
| antedated <b>fore-dated</b>             | argent <b>silver</b>                  |
| anticipation <b>preventing</b>          | argue <b>to reason</b>                |
| angle <b>corner</b>                     | arithmetick <b>gr. art of Number-</b> |
| antickly <b>disguised</b>               | ing                                   |
| annihilate <b>make void</b>             | ark <b>Ship</b>                       |
| ancestor <b>fore-fathers</b>            | armory <b>house of arms</b>           |
| annulity <b>see annihilate</b>          | arraign                               |
| aphorism <b>general rule</b>            | arrive <b>* come to Land</b>          |
| apostate <b>back-sliding</b>            | arrearages <b>* debt unpaid</b>       |
| apostate <b>falling away</b>            | artificer <b>handicrafts-man</b>      |
| amen <b>so be it</b>                    | artificial <b>workman-like</b>        |
| apostle <b>gr. see ambassador</b>       | articulate <b>jointed</b>             |
| apology <b>gr. defence</b>              | ascended <b>go up</b>                 |
| apocalyps <b>gr. Revelation</b>         | ascertain <b>* assure</b>             |
| alpha <b>gr. the first Greek Letter</b> | assent <b>agreement</b>               |
| apothecary                              | ascent <b>a going up</b>              |
| apocrypha <b>not of authority</b>       | ascribe <b>give to</b>                |
| apparent <b>in light</b>                | askew <b>askint</b>                   |
| appeach <b>accuse</b>                   | aspect <b>looking up</b>              |
| appeal <b>to seek to a higher judge</b> | aspire <b>climb up</b>                |
| appertain <b>to belong</b>              | asperate <b>rough</b>                 |
| appurtenant                             | aspiration <b>breathing</b>           |
| appurtenance                            | assay <b>* probe</b>                  |
| appetie <b>desire to eat</b>            | assail <b>set upon</b>                |
| application <b>applying to</b>          | assail <b>see assail</b>              |
| appose <b>ask question</b>              | assertion <b>affirming</b>            |
| apposition <b>apposing</b>              | assiduity <b>continuance</b>          |
| approbation <b>allowing</b>             | asservation <b>Earnest Affirm-</b>    |
| approve <b>allow</b>                    | ing                                   |
| approach <b>come nigh</b>               | assign <b>appoint</b>                 |
| appropriate <b>make his own</b>         | assignation <b>appointing</b>         |
| apt <b>fit.</b>                         | assizes                               |
| Arbiter                                 | assistance <b>help</b>                |
| arbitrator                              | associate <b>company</b>              |
| arbitriment <b>Judgement</b>            | astrictive                            |
| arch <b>gr. chief</b>                   | astrigent                             |
| archangel <b>gr. chief Angel</b>        | astronomy <b>gr.</b>                  |
| archbishop <b>chief Bishop</b>          | astrology                             |

Sacr

athist

|                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a thief without God             | benevolence good will            |
| atheism the Opinion of the A-   | benign favourable                |
| theist                          | benignity bountie                |
| attach Seize upon               | berest deprived                  |
| attaint * Condict of Crime      | besiege                          |
| attainder * a Condictio         | biere                            |
| attempt * set upon              | bishop Overseer                  |
| attentive heed                  | blanc to make white              |
| attribute give to               | blaspheme gr. speaking Ill of    |
| avarice covetousness            | God                              |
| audacious bold                  | blood                            |
| audience hearing                | bear                             |
| auditor hearer, or Officer of   | beast                            |
| accounts                        | boat                             |
| audible easie to be heard       | bough                            |
| aver abouch                     | bought                           |
| augment to increase             | bonnet cap                       |
| avouch affirm with earnestness  | bracelets                        |
| authenticall gr. of authority   | bracer                           |
| autumn the Harvest              | brief                            |
| axiome certain Principles.      | brigandine coat of defence       |
| Ballance a pair of Scales       | brigandine see barque            |
| bayliff                         | brandish * to make a Sword       |
| bankrupt bankrout               | bricht                           |
| banquet                         | breath                           |
| baptist a Baptizer              | brothel keeper of a House of     |
| baptism                         | Bawdy                            |
| barbarian rude person           | bruise                           |
| barbarism barbarousness         | bruit                            |
| barque * a small Ship           | buggery Conjunctions with one of |
| barreter a contentious person   | the same                         |
| barrester allowed to give Coun- | burgess a head man of a Town     |
| sel                             | build.                           |
| barter to bargain               | Calidity Craftiness              |
| battery beating                 | capacity fit to take, or receive |
| balm                            | cancel to undo                   |
| beatitude blessedness           | canon gr. Law                    |
| beguile deceive                 | canonize make a Saint            |
| beneficial profitable           | capital deadly, or great         |
|                                 | capi-                            |



capital State-house  
 capitulate  
 captious catching  
 captive prisoner  
 captivate make subject  
 carbuncle k. disease of stone  
 carnality fleshliness  
 casualty chance  
 castigation chastisement  
 catalogue gr. head-roll  
 cathedrel gr. Church chief in the  
     Diocess  
 catholique universal  
 cauldron  
 caution warning  
 celebrate make famous  
 celestial heavenly  
 celerity swiftness  
 censure dorrection  
 censor corrector  
 centurion Captain  
 cease  
 cement  
 center midst  
 ceremony  
 certain  
 certifie  
 ceruse white Lead  
 cistern  
 character the fashion of a Letter  
 chaunt \* sing  
 champaign plain field  
 chambering lightness  
 charter of writing  
 chamberlain  
 chariot  
 chancery  
 chivalry Knight-hood  
 chief

cherubim order of Angels  
 chirography gr. hand-writing  
 christ anointed  
 chirurgion gr.  
 choler gr. a humour causing an-  
     ger  
 chronicle gr. History  
 chronographer gr. History writer  
 chronology gr. History of times  
 church faithful people  
 chrystial gr. glass  
 cyder drink made of Apples  
 cinamon  
 circle  
 circuit  
 citron  
 city  
 citizen  
 circumsise to cut about the privy  
     skin  
 circumference round circuit  
 circumlocution circumference of  
     speech  
 circumvent prevent  
 civit  
 civil  
 clamorous ready to speak ill  
 clemency gentleness  
 client he that is defended  
 cockatrice k. of beasts  
 collect gather  
 colleague companion  
 collatio recital  
 coadjutor helper  
 cogitation thought  
 collusion deceit  
 colum one side of a Page  
     ded  
 comedy gr. stage play

K

com-

commencement a beginning  
 comet gr. blazing Star  
 commentary Exposition  
 commodious profitable  
 commotion rebellion  
 communicate made Partaker  
 communion fellowship  
 compact joyn together  
 compendious short  
 competitor he that standeth with  
     me for an Office  
 compile gather and make  
 complexion  
 complices Colleagues  
 compose make  
 composition agreement  
 comprehend contain  
 comprise see comprehend  
 concoct to digest meat  
 concord agree  
 concordance agreement  
 competent convenient  
 compromit to make agree  
 concavity hollownes  
 compulsion force  
 conceal  
 conception conceiving in the  
     Womb  
 concupiscence desire  
 concurr agree together  
 condescend agree unto  
 condign worthy  
 conduct guiding  
 confession compounding  
 confederate see compact  
 confer talk together  
 conference communication  
 confidence trust  
 confirm establish

confiscate forfeiture of goods  
 conflict battle  
 confound overthrow  
 congeale harden  
 congestion a heaping up  
 congregate gather together  
 congruity see concord  
 conjunction joynning together  
 conjecture guess  
 consent } Agreement  
               } Harmony  
 consequence following  
 consecrate to make holy  
 consequent following  
 conserve keep  
 consist stand  
 consolation comfort  
 consistory a place of civil Judge-  
     ment  
 consort see consent  
 conspire agree for ill  
 construe expound  
 consult take counsel  
 contagious that corrupteth  
 contemplation Meditation  
 continence modest abstaining  
 contract make short  
 contradiction  
 contribute bestow  
 contrite sorrowfull  
 contrition sorrow  
 convert turn  
 convict proved guilty  
 convert bring before  
 converse company with  
 convocation calling together  
 convulsion  
 copartner fellow  
 copious plentiful

corps dead body  
 corporal bodily  
 corrosive fretting  
 correspondent answerable  
 corrigible easily corrected  
 corroborate strengthen  
 covert hiding-place  
 coſtive bound in body  
 cosmography gr. description of  
 the world  
 counterpoise make level  
 countermand command contra-  
 ry  
 compunction pricking  
 coffin a basket, or coſp cheſt  
 creed the belief  
 credence belief  
 credulous eaſie to believe  
 criminous faulty  
 cruciſe faſten to a Croſs  
 crocodile k. of beaſts  
 culpable blame-worthy  
 cubit a foot and half  
 cup-boord  
 curſality turning ſack ober  
 cymbal an instrument  
 clyſter a gliſter  
 cypreſs.  
 Deacon gr. proviſor for the poor  
 debility weakneſs  
 deaf that cannot hear  
 damage loſs  
 decent comely  
 decline fall away  
 deciſion cutting away  
 decorum comelineſs  
 deſcipher deſcribe  
 dedicating a devoting  
 deduct taking out

defect want  
 deſlower to diſhonour  
 defraud deceive  
 deformed ill ſhapely  
 define ſhew what it is  
 degenerate be unlike his an-  
 ceſtors  
 dehort move from  
 deity God-head  
 deiſe make like God  
 delectation delight  
 delicate dainty  
 delude deceive  
 deluge great flood  
 deluſion mockery  
 demonſtrate ſhew plainly  
 denizon free-man  
 denounce declare a ſentence a-  
 gainſt  
 depend hang upon  
 deportation carrying away  
 depoſe put from  
 deprive ſee oppoſe  
 depute appoint  
 deride mock  
 derive fetch from  
 derivation take from another  
 derogate ſee detract  
 deſcribe ſet forth  
 deſcend go down  
 deſert wilderneſs  
 deſiſt leave off  
 deteſt hate greatly  
 detect betray  
 detract take from  
 detriment loſs  
 detrude thruſt from  
 devote given unto  
 dexterity aptneſs

diabolical devilish  
 diadem crown  
 diet manner of food  
 dialogue gr. conference  
 defame  
 defamation a slander  
 difficult hard  
 diocess gr. jurisdiction  
 diocesan, that hath jurisdiction  
 digest bring in order, see concoct  
 dignity worthiness  
 digress turn from  
 dilate enlarge  
 direct guide  
 diminution lessening  
 disburse \* lay out money  
 descend see descend  
 disciple scholar  
 discipline instruction  
 dissent disagree  
 discern see  
 disclose discover  
 discord disagreement  
 discuss examine, or dissolve  
 disjoyn unjoyn  
 disfranchise take away free-

dom

dismiss let pass  
 disloyal disobedient  
 disparagement inequality of

birth

dispence set free  
 disperse send abroad  
 dispeople to unpeople a place  
 descent from our ancestors  
 dissimilitude unlikeness  
 dissolve unloose  
 dissolute careless  
 dissonant disagreeing

distinguish put difference  
 dice  
 disable make unable  
 disability unability  
 disannul make void  
 disputable questionable or doubt-  
 ful  
 define  
 discomfit put to flight  
 discomfiture a putting to flight  
 decipher lay open  
 digestion bringing into order  
 digression going from the mat-  
 ter  
 difficulty hardness  
 dimension measuring  
 direction ordering  
 dissimulation dissembling  
 discourse  
 dismember part one piece from a-  
 nother  
 disposition natural inclination,  
 or setting in order.  
 discipation scattering  
 dissolution breaking  
 distillation distilling, or dropping  
 down  
 distinct differing  
 distinction making a difference  
 divulge make common  
 dispoil take away by violence  
 display spread abroad  
 distracted troubled in mind  
 distribution division  
 disturb disquiet  
 dissuade see dehort  
 ditty the matter of a song  
 divert turn from  
 divine heavenly

divi-

divinity heavenly doctrine  
 diuturnity dailyness  
 doctrine learning  
 dolour grief  
 dolorous grievous  
 docility easiness to be taught  
 dolphine k. of fish.  
 domestical at home  
 dominion }  
 domination } rule  
 eclipse gr. failing  
 ecclesiastical belonging to the

## Church

edict commandment  
 edifice building  
 education bringing up  
 edition putting forth  
 effect a thing to be done  
 effectual forcible  
 effeminate womanish  
 efficacy force  
 effusion pouring forth  
 egress forth-going  
 election choice  
 elect chosen  
 elegance fine speech  
 elephant k. of beasts  
 emroids k. of disease  
 elevate lift up  
 embleme gr. picture  
 emmet psimire  
 empire government  
 encroach  
 enarration declaration  
 encounter set against  
 enduce move  
 enhance make greater  
 enimity }  
 enmity } hatred

enchant \* bewitch  
 enfranchise make free  
 enflame burn  
 engrate press upon  
 enlign flag of war  
 enormous out of square  
 enterr lay in the earth  
 enterlace put between  
 environ compass about  
 ephah k. of measure  
 epitaph gr. the Writing on a  
 tomb  
 epitomy gr. the brief of a book  
 epitomize gr. to make an epitomy  
 epistle gr. a letter sent  
 episcopal bishop like  
 epicure given to pleasure  
 epilogue conclusion  
 equinoctial when the days and  
 nights are equal  
 erect set up  
 erroneous full of error  
 escheat forfeit  
 essence substance  
 estimate esteem  
 eternal everlasting  
 evangelist bringer of good ty-  
 dings  
 evict overcome  
 eunuch gr. gelded, or great Dis-  
 cer  
 evocation calling forth  
 exasperate whet on  
 exact perfect, or require with ex-  
 tremity  
 exaggerate heap up  
 exaltation advancing  
 except

excur-

excursion running out  
 exceed  
 excel  
*exchequer* office of receipt  
 exclaim cry out  
 execrable cursed  
 execute person  
 excrement dung  
 exempt free  
 exemplifie enlarge  
 exhibit put up  
 exile banish  
 exorcist gr. conjurer  
 expedient fit  
 expel put out  
 expend lay out  
 expedition haste  
 expect look for  
 expire end  
 explicate declare  
*exploit* enterprize  
 expulsion driving out  
 exquisite perfect  
 extend spread forth  
 extenuate lessen  
 extol advance  
 exort wing out  
 extract draw out  
 extemporal } sudden  
 extemporary  
 fabulous feigned  
 fact deed  
 faction division  
 factious that maketh division  
 facility easiness  
 falkoner  
 fallacy deceit  
 fantasie  
 fatal by destiny

festival feast-day  
 festivity mirth  
 female } the she  
 feminine }  
 fertile fruitful  
 fervent hot  
 fever ague  
 figurative by signs  
 finally lastly  
 firmament sky  
*flaggon* great wine-pot  
 flexible easily bent  
 flegm one of the humours  
 flux disease of scouring  
 fornication uncleanness between  
 single persons  
 fortification strengthening  
 fountain head-spring  
 fortitude valiantness  
 fragments reliicks  
 fragility littleness  
 fragrant sweet smelling  
 fraternity brotherhood  
 fraudulent deceitful  
 frequent often  
 frivolous vain  
 frontlet k. head attire  
 fructifie make fruitful  
 frustrate make void  
 frugal thifty  
 fugitive runnagate  
 function calling  
 funeral burial  
 furbrusher dresser  
 furious raging  
 future time to come  
 Garboyl hurly-burly  
 garnet coyn chamber  
 gemm precious stone



gentility } gentry  
 generosity  
 gentile heathen  
 generation off-spring  
 gender  
 genealogie generation  
 genitor father  
 geometry gr. art of measuring  
 gesture  
 ginger  
 gourd k. plant  
 gorget  
 gorgeous  
 gospel glad tidings  
 gradation by steps  
 graduate that hath taken degree  
 gratifie to pleasure  
*gratis* freely  
 guardian & keeper  
 gulph deep pool  
 gyves fetters.  
 Hability } ableness  
 or  
 ability  
 habitable able to dwell in  
 habit apparel  
 harbinger sent before to prepare  
 harmony gr. musick  
 hallelujah praise to the Lord  
 heraulds Kings messengers  
 haughty lofty  
 hebrew from hebers stock  
 heathen see gentile  
 helmet head-piece  
 heretick } that holds heresie  
 heretical  
 homage worship  
 hosanna save I pray  
 horror amazement

hostage pledge  
 host army  
 hostility hatred  
 humane gentle  
 humidity moisture  
 hymn gr. song  
 hypocrite dissembler  
 hylope  
 Ideot gr. unlearned  
 idolatry gr. false worship  
 jealous  
 Jesus saviour  
 ignominy reproach  
 illegitimate unlawfully born  
 illusion mockery  
 imbecility weakness  
 imbarke  
 immediate next to  
 imitation following  
 immoderate without measure  
 immortal everlasting  
 impeach accuse  
 immunity freedom  
 impediment lest  
 imperial belonging to the  
 church  
 imperfection imperfectness  
 impenitent unrepentant  
 impiety ungodliness  
 impose lay upon  
 impression printing  
 impudent shameless  
 impugn disprove  
 impute  
 impunity without punishment  
 impropriation making proper  
 imanity beastly cruelty  
 importune to be earnest with  
 imperious desirous to rule  
 incessantly

incessantly earnestly  
 inquisition searching  
 incense k. of offering  
 insence to stir up  
 incident happening  
 inchant bewitch  
 inclination moving  
 incline lean unto  
 incumber trouble  
 incommodious hurtful  
 incompatible unsufferable  
 incongruity without agreement  
 incontinent presently, or unchast  
 incur run into  
 indemnity without loss  
 indignity unworthiness  
 indignation hatred  
 induce move  
 induction bringing in  
 indurate harden  
 infamous ill reported  
 infection corrupting  
 infer being in  
 infernal belonging to hell  
 infirmity weakness  
 inflammation inflaming  
 infinite without number  
 influence a flowing in  
 inform give notice  
 ingrave carve  
 ingredience entrance  
 inhabit dwelling  
 inhibit forbid  
 inhibition forbidding  
 injunction committing  
 injurious wrongful or hurtful  
 innovate make new  
 innovation making new  
 inordinate out of order

insinuate creep in  
 inspire breath into  
 insolent proud  
 instigation provoking  
 institute appoint  
 intercept prevent  
 intercession going between or ma-  
 king intreaty  
 interchange exchange  
 intercourse mutual access  
 interest profitable  
 interline write between  
 intermeddle deal with  
 intermingle mingle with  
 intermission a ceasing  
 interpreter expounder  
 interrogation a question asking  
 interrupt break off  
 intricate intwapped  
 introduction entrance  
 intrude to thrust in violently  
 invincible not to be won  
 irruption breaking in  
 irrevocable not to be recalled  
 irreprehensible without reproof  
 Israelite of Israel  
 judicial belonging to judgment  
 jubile year of joy  
 juror sworn man  
 juice  
 justify approve  
 Lapidary skilful in stones  
 largess liberality  
 lascivious wanton  
 laud praise  
 laurel bay-tree  
 laxative loose  
 legacy gift by will, or ambassage  
 legion host

laxative loose  
 legacy gift by will, or ambassage  
 legion host  
 legate ambassage  
 legerdmain light-handed  
 leprosie k. of disease  
 libertine loose in religion  
 lethargy k. of drowsie disease  
 licentious taking of liberty  
 lieutenant deputy  
 limitation appointment  
 literature learning  
 lingel shoe-makers thread  
 linguist skilful in tongues  
 litigious quarrelous  
 lore law  
 lottery \* casting of lots  
 loyal obedient  
 lunatick wanting of wits.  
 Magician using witchcraft  
 mag. \* rate governour  
 magnanimity of a great mind  
 magnificence sumptuousness  
 malady disease  
 malicious  
 male-contented discontented  
 malign having  
 manacles fetters  
 marger  
 maranatha accursed  
 manumiss set free  
 march go in array  
 mart fast  
 martial warlike  
 marches borders  
 margent edge of a book  
 marrow  
 martyr gr. witness  
 matron ancient woman  
 matrice womb  
 mature ripe

mechanical gr. handicraft  
 mediocrity measure  
 medicine  
 mercement  
 mediator advocate  
 mercer  
 mercy  
 meditate think  
 monstrous deified  
 melancholly gr. humour of solitari-  
 ness  
 melodious sweet sounding  
 meritorious that deserves  
 method gr. order  
 metaphor gr. similitude  
 ministrat[i]on ministring  
 militant warring  
 minority under age  
 monastery colledge of monks  
 miraculous marvellous  
 mirrour \* a looking-glass  
 mitigate allwage  
 mixtion mingling  
 mixture idem  
 mobility moving  
 modelt sober  
 moderate temperate  
 modern of our times  
 moiety half  
 moment weight, or sudden  
 momentary sudden  
 monarch gr. one ruling all  
 moote argue  
 monument antiquity  
 morality civil behaviour  
 mortal that endeth  
 mortuary due for the dead  
 motive cause moving  
 morti  
 mountain great hill

munition defence  
 mutable changeable  
 mustachio's upper lips hair  
 malmsey  
 muse goodness of learning  
 mutation change  
 myrrhe k. of sweet gum  
 mystical that hath a mystery in it  
 mystery hidden secret.  
 Native born  
 narration declaration  
 near  
 necessary  
 navigation sailing  
 negromancy gr. black art  
 nerve sinew  
 negligence  
 neuter of neither side  
 nicolitan gr. an heretick from  
 nicholas  
 nephew  
 nonage underage  
 non-suit not following  
 novice  
 notifie give knowledge  
 numeration numbring  
 nutriment nourishment  
*Obeysance* obedience  
 oblation offering  
 oblique crooked  
 oblivious forgetful  
 obstinate forward  
 obscure darkness  
 obstruction stopping  
 obtuse dull  
 occidental belonging to the west  
 odious hateful  
 odour smell  
 odoriferous sweet smelling  
 officious dutiful

olivet place of olives  
 omnipotent almighty  
 operation working  
 opportunity fitness  
 oppose set against  
 opprobrious reproachful  
 ordure dung  
 original beginning  
 oracle a speech from God  
 ordination ordaining  
 orphan without parents  
 orthography gr. true writing  
 ostentation boasting  
 overplus more then needeth.  
 Pacific quiet  
 pamphlet small treatise  
 pantofle a slipper  
 paradise a place of pleasure  
 paraphrase gr. exposition  
 paramour amorous lady  
 parable similitude  
 parcel  
 parget  
 partial  
 partition division  
 passion suffering  
 —  
 passeover one of the jews feasts  
 pathological gr. vehement  
 patriarch chief father  
 patrimony fathers gift  
 patronage defence  
 patronize defend  
 pavillion tent  
 paucity fewness  
 pavement  
 peccavi I have offended  
 peculiar proper  
 pensive sorrowful  
 pentecost gr. Whitsontide  
 peasive  
 peregrination

peregrination journeying in a  
 strange land  
 peremptory resolute  
 perfect  
 period end  
 perils dangerous  
 permit suffer  
 permutable changeable  
 perpetuity a continuance  
 perplexity trouble, grief  
 persecute  
 persist } continue  
 persevere }  
 perspicuous evident  
 participate partake  
 pervert overthrow  
 peruke hair laid forth  
 perverse toward  
 pedegree a stock  
 petition prayer  
 phantasie imagination  
 pheasant  
 pharisee one of that sect  
 physiognomy knowledge by the  
 visage  
 physick  
 phrase gr. form of speech  
 phrensie gr. madness  
 philosophy gr. study of wisdom  
 pigeon  
 pirate Sea-robber  
 piety godliness  
 pillage spoyle in war  
 pilot \* master-guider of a ship  
 plaintiff the complainant  
 planet gr. wandring-star  
 plausible pleasing  
 plentitude fullness  
 plume feather  
 plurallity more than one

policy  
 poiirel ornament for a horse's breast  
 poet gr. a verse-maker  
 poetress a woman poet  
 polish deck  
 pollute defile  
 pomegranate k. of fruit  
 ponderous weighty  
 populous full of people  
 postscript written after  
 protract defer  
 popular pleasing the people  
 preamble fore-speech  
 precept command  
 predecessor before departed  
 predestinate appoint before  
 precious  
 precinct compass  
 predominant ruling  
 preface, see preamble  
 prejudice hurt  
 prejudicated fore-biassed  
 primure forfeiture of goods  
 preparative preparation  
 preposterous disorderd  
 prerogative privilege  
 presbyter gr. eldership  
 prescript degree  
 prescription limitation  
 prest ready  
 primitive first  
 priority first in place  
 pristine old  
 probation allowance  
 prodigious monstrous  
 proceed go on  
 profound deep  
 prophane ungodly  
 prognosticate fore-tell  
 progeny off-spring

|                                     |                              |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| prohibit forbid                     | ratifie establish            |
| prologue, see preface               | real unfeigned               |
| prolix tedious                      | receipt                      |
| prompt ready                        | receit                       |
| promulgation, see publication       | recognisance acknowledgments |
| propitiatory sacrifice to pacify    | recoil go back               |
| propose propound                    | reconcile bring into favour  |
| propriety property                  | recreate refresh             |
| prorogue put off                    | redeem buy again             |
| prostitute set open for uncleanness | redemption buying again      |
| prophecie fore-tell or expound      | refection refreshing         |
| prophet, gr. he that prophesieth    | reflection casting back      |
| prospect a sight afar off           | refer put over               |
| preweiss balliantness               | refuge succour               |
| prose the writing that is not verse | regenerate born again        |
| proselite; gr. stranger converted   | regiment government          |
| prostrate fall down                 | register calender            |
| protect defend                      | reject cast away             |
| provocation provoking               | rejoyncer                    |
| provident fore-seeing               | reiterate retreat            |
| prudence wisdom                     | relate report                |
| psalm heavenly song                 | relation reporting           |
| psalmograph & writer of             | relapse backsliding          |
| psalmist i. psalms                  | relaxation refreshing        |
| psalter book of psalms              | relinquish forsake           |
| publish set abroad                  | remit forgive                |
| publick open                        | remits loose                 |
| publican toll-gatherer              | remorse prick of conscience  |
| publication publishing              | remove rents                 |
| purgatory place of purging          | renounce * forsake           |
| pursuit following                   | repast food                  |
| puissant powerful                   | repel put back               |
| putrifie corrupt                    | repeal call back             |
| Quadrangle four-cornered            | repose put trust in          |
| quadrant four-squared               | repress put down             |
| quench thick heap                   | repulse putting back         |
| quintessence the chief vertue       | repugnancy contrariety       |
| quotidian daily                     | repugnant contrary           |
| Rapacity                            | repute account               |
| rapine violent catching             | resign give over             |
|                                     | resurrection                 |



restoration restoring  
 resume take again  
 revoke call back  
 rhetorick art of eloquence  
 rhetorician gr. skilful in rhetoric  
 rehum gr.  
 rogue  
 ruinous ready to fall  
 rudiment first instruction  
 rupture breach  
 rustical clownish.  
 Sabbath rest  
 sacrilege church-robbing.  
 sacrament holy sign or oath  
 sacrifice  
 sadduce; & sectary  
 safeguard safe keeping  
 saint holy one  
 sanctification holiness  
 salubrity wholesomeness  
 sanctity holiness  
 sanctimony holiness  
 sanctuary holy place  
 sandals, gr.ippers  
 sapience wisdom  
 satiety fulness  
 satyr nipping beetle  
 saturity fulness  
 savage wild  
 sauce.  
 scalp pate  
 scarifie launch a fore  
 scepter sign of rule  
 schism breach  
 schismatick that moveth a  
 schism  
 scripture writing  
 scruple doubt  
 scrupulous full of doubts  
 scourges

scurrillity saucy scoffing  
 seclude shut out  
 sectary see schismatick  
 secondary the second  
 seduce deceive  
 sedulity diligence  
 seigniority lordship  
 seminary a nursery  
 senator alderman  
 sensible easily felt  
 sense  
 sensual brutish  
 sepulchre grave  
 sequel following  
 sequester to move from, or displace  
 service  
 serjeant  
 servitude bondage  
 servile slavish  
 severity sharpness  
 sect kind  
 significant plainly signifying  
 simplicity plainness  
 sinister unhappy  
 scituation placing  
 slaughter  
 slice  
 place  
 soar mount high  
 sociable fellow-like  
 solace  
 solution unloosing  
 society fellowship  
 solicit move  
 summary brief  
 sophister cadileer  
 sorcery  
 sovereign chief  
 spacious large  
 specie signification  
 special

special  
 spicery  
 spleen gr. mist  
 spongeous like a sponge  
 spruce  
 squinancy k. of disease  
 station standing  
 stability sureness  
 stillatory a distilling place  
 stipendiary that serbeth for wages  
 studious diligent  
 style manner of speech  
 submit lowly  
 sycophant procure a false witness  
 subscribe write under  
 subtract } taken from  
 substitute depure  
 subtil crafty  
 subversion overthrowing  
 succeed follow  
 suggest  
 sulphur brimstone  
 summarily briefly  
 superficies upper-side  
 superfluous needless  
 superscription writing above  
 supplant overthrow  
 support bear up  
 supposition supposing  
 suppress  
 superior higher  
 supremacy chief in authority  
 surcharge overcharge  
 surmount exceed  
 surcingle  
 suspense  
 surplus see overplus  
 survive over-live  
 synagogue place of assembly

sycophant tale-bearer  
 synod general assembly.  
 Tabernacle tent  
 timerarious rashness  
 temerity rash  
 temperature temperateness  
 temperate keeping a mean  
 temperance sobriety  
 temple a church  
 tempestuous boisterous  
 temporize to serbe the time  
 temporary for a time  
 terrestrial earthly  
 tenuity smallness  
 tetrarch gr. governour of a  
     fourth part  
 tenure hold  
 termination ending  
 thwite shabe  
 timerous fearful  
 tertian every other day  
 testification witnessing  
 theology gr. divinity  
 thyme, k. of herb  
 tractable easy to handle  
 tractate a treatise  
 tragedy a solemn play  
 tradition delibering from one to  
     another  
 traffique bargaining  
 transfigure change  
 transitory soon pass away  
 tranquillity quietness  
 transfer convey over  
 transform transfigure  
 transgress break  
 translate turn  
 transport carry over  
 transpoise change  
 triangle three-cornered

tribunal judgement-seat  
tripartite three-fold  
trivial common  
tribe company  
tromp deceive  
triumph great joy  
triumphant rejoicing for the conquest  
tribute  
trice peace  
turbulent  
tympany k. of dropsie  
Vacant void  
valour courage  
vanquish overcome  
vapour moisture  
vendible saleable  
venerable worshipful  
versifie make verses  
venerable fleshy  
vesture  
vestment } garment  
vice  
vicious  
view



vincible  
victorious that hath gotten many  
histories  
vineyard orchard of grapes  
vigilant watchful  
visitation going to see  
vision sight  
ulcer bile  
union unite  
unite join  
universal general  
urine scale  
unsatiable that hath not enough  
vocation calling  
volubility swiftness  
voluptuous given to pleasure  
urbanity courtesie  
usurb take unlawful authority  
utility profit  
vulgar common  
Wages  
wager  
weight  
wrought

F I N I S.

## To the READER.

**I**F notwithstanding my former Reasons in the *Preface*, thou doubtest thy little Child may have spoiled his Book, before it be learned, thou mayest fitly divide it at the latter end of the Second Book, or thou mayest reserve fair, these written Copies until he can Read.

But if thou think me, either for hardness of *Rule*, or length of *Master*, unfit for Children; plentiful *Experience* in very young ones (believe him that hath tryed) doth daily confute thee. Therefore to dislike before thou hast tryed, or diligently read, were either to be rash or unkind.

Parentell

Wab: d: 22 A g h e l P P M m n o o x q u i P z g  
K l H v n w p y z c:

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and  
of the Holy Ghost Amen.

My soul cleaveth to the Lord. O quicken thou  
me according to thy word.

I have acknowledged my sin, and thou hast  
forgiven me: O teach me thy statutes.

Direct me to understand the way of thy command-  
ments, and so shall I talk of thy wonderful  
works.

My soul waiteth for thy word, O Lord, for  
thy word is my light.

Take from me the way of lying, and cause thou  
me to keep thy law.

I have chosen the way of truth, and thy  
judgments have I laid before me.

I have sinned unto thy law, O Lord, and  
thou hast forgiven me.

I will praise thee with the way of thy commandments,  
thou hast set my heart at liberty.

L O N D O N :

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